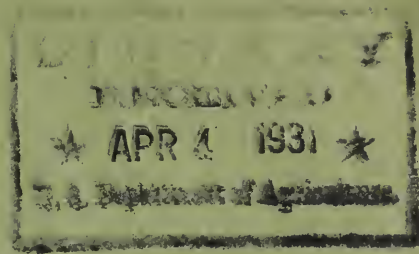


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1920



MEEHAN'S MANUAL OF OUTDOOR PLANTS





THIS MANUAL • 1920



YOU will note that we have not given sizes or prices in this manual, only pictures and descriptions that will give you a fairly good understanding of the appearance and character of the more frequently used plants.

After issuing catalogues of sizes and prices, which we hoped with each succeeding issue would be ideal for the use of the prospective planter, we have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the best method is to price the lists of our customers as they are presented to us, using such sizes as the customer requests, or as are best suited to his needs.

This almost direct contact gives us an opportunity for such suggestions and discounts as the size and character of the stock ordered may warrant, to the end that the purchaser is given advantage of every economy possible.

S. MENDENSON MEEHAN, Proprietor
Business established 1854 by Thomas Meehan

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, *Nurserymen and Horticulturists*
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Good Plants

You are interested in the purchase of plants that will produce certain effects and whose growth and development from year to year will be a pleasure to observe. Through sixty-two years of experience in raising and planting of all kinds of trees, shrubs, and perennials we have learned several things that put us in a position to produce plants that will more nearly measure up to the requirements and expectation of the planter and minimize the risks of transplanting.

The production of good plants is dependent on good and well-cultivated soil, plenty of growing-space, and frequent transplanting in the nursery; finally, a packing and delivery service that lands the plants at your place in such a manner as not to impede growth in their new location on your grounds. This is our method and aim.

Good Service

You are assured of good plants and our ability to get them to you in good condition. This to us is such an ordinary service that it is hardly recognized as service at all. We are, however, prepared to give you more and additional service to guide and guard you by our knowledge of plants and conditions.

The first problem that confronts the prospective planter is what will be a suitable plant or plants for the position and what will thrive under the existing conditions. Only expert plantsmen who are familiar with planting conditions through wide travel, are competent to advise. This is *The Service* we are ready to give either by correspondence at once or by our representative when he is in your locality.

Still Another Service

When you plant, have a definite picture, either mental or visible, of the effect when completed, whether the planting be in a small yard or on a large estate. So much

planting is done hodgepodge or helter-skelter and the effects produced so undesirable that we feel that the above admonition will appeal to all who wish from time to time to add to their plantings and yet in the end have a pleasing and harmonious effect.

In a great number of cases the character of work is such that the planter is unable to picture to himself the final effect, neither can it be conveyed by letter nor can an expert plantsman measure up to the situation.

To handle such problems we are fortunately situated in being soliciting agents for J. Franklin Meehan, Landscape Architect, who has an able staff of professional men trained in landscape design, drainage and sewerage problems, road-building, and all questions relating to the development of estates. Professional landscape advice requires a staff of experts, and a service for which a charge is made, but when you consider this expert takes the ground in the rough, starts you right and keeps matters going in the proper direction right up to the finish, you will perceive it to be a very economical course.

What will the professional man do to earn his fees? First, consult with you on the grounds so as to get your individual ideas that you wish worked into the scheme; then he will advise the most economical course to pursue.

To further his work he has at his command a corps of engineers, landscape architects, superintendents, foremen, workmen, plantsmen, etc., with equipment to carry out small or large schemes to a proper finish.

Besides professional landscape advice

The Care of Plants

Pruning, spraying, fertilizing, and transplanting of Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, etc., has been given especial study. This, backed by long experience, we feel puts us in a position to deal with these problems in a most satisfactory manner. Let us help solve your plant and planting problems.

The Right Way to Plant Trees and Shrubs

Dig the holes plenty large enough to admit all roots without crowding or bending, and deep enough so the tree or bush will, with a foot or so of good dirt underneath the roots, stand at the same depth as it stood in the nursery. In loose soil it may be set an inch or two lower, as such soil will settle some. Before setting, examine the roots carefully, and if any have been injured cut them back beyond all breaks or bruises. Never permit them to be exposed to sun or wind. Keep them moist and get them under ground as quickly as possible.

Use good top-soil only for filling the holes. Manure in contact with roots is unnecessary and might be harmful. Work the soil in and about the roots with the fingers and see that there are no empty cavities. When the hole is nearly full, tamp the earth down all around with a stick—a baseball bat is good—and then fill with water. When this has soaked in, shovel in more dirt. Next day tramp the dirt down solidly with the feet, add enough more to fill, cover with a mulch of old manure, and the job is done.

The care of trees and shrubs after planting is very simple. Nature should be left to do the lion's share. As a rule, if a tree fails to thrive under her methods, after having been properly planted, the best thing to do is to pull it up and throw it away.

However, man can see to it that trees and shrubs are not permitted to crowd each other out of existence or symmetry. He can apply water when Nature fails to do so. He can remove dead or unproductive shoots and branches (old wood). He can lop off straggling and unsightly growths and he can keep the soil immediately over the roots loose, cool, and free from weeds. He can also fight worms, bugs, insects, and stray dogs with a reasonable amount of success. If he attempts to do more than this, he is likely to overdo. Above all, he should beware of the incessant and destructive tree-

trimming and shrub-pruning and -shearing now so much in evidence everywhere around us. As if any man, to say nothing of a peripatetic tree-butcher, could hack or saw a bush or tree into a form more shapely and pleasing than that it would naturally assume if left alone!

As a rule, shrubs that bloom in the spring should be trimmed when they are through flowering; those that bloom in the fall should be trimmed in the spring.

In choosing varieties of trees and shrubs for home planting, it is much better and safer to limit the choice to a few kinds that are known to flourish in the vicinity and are practically certain to take care of themselves. Such kinds, strange as it may seem, are almost invariably the most beautiful kinds and the most satisfactory in every way. They transform the home grounds into a pleasing part of the landscape.

Shrubs should, with rare exceptions, be planted in groups, the taller ones in the center or at the back. Individual specimens, stuck haphazard, in holes all over the lawn, are execrable taste.

The lawn should be as large as the space will permit, and its expanse should be unbroken by shrub, flower-bed, fountain, or statuary. It is the foreground of the picture, and its only function is to grow grass.

Flowering plants are permissible, in fact desirable, in front of shrubbery groups and they may be used with good effect to make a narrow border on both sides of a walk or drive. Otherwise, they should be grown only in the flower-garden, where they may be cut freely for house use, without destroying their effect in the general landscape.

Border plantings of shrubs should be irregular in outline, never in straight, formal beds. Note how Nature does it on the edge of a field and imitate her as closely as possible.

The following are explanations of some of the more common Latin descriptions

alba White
americana American
argentea Silver
aureum Golden
cærulea Blue
candida White
europa European
chinensis or *sinensis*, Chinese
coccineum Scarlet
flore-pleno (fl.-pl.).. Double-flowering

gigantea Tall
glauc Silvery blue
grandiflora Profusion of flowers
japonica Japanese
maximum Large
nana Small or dwarf
occidentalis Western
orientalis Eastern
paniculata Flowers in Panicles

pendula Drooping or weeping
plumosa Plumed
prostrata Sprawling
pumila Dwarf
purpurea Purple
roseum Rose
rubrum Red
suspensa Drooping
variegata Variegated

The heights mentioned in the descriptions are heights at maturity



Notice the effect of professional landscape advice



Japanese Maples

DECIDUOUS TREES

THE BEST TREES THAT MONEY CAN BUY

Not only started right, but grown right, sold right, and shipped right.

The soil is regularly fertilized with the best plant-food ever produced—barnyard manure.

Trees are set wide apart that they may have room for individual development, root and branch, get abundant air-circulation, and be open to strength-giving light.

The selection of plants for an order is a special care. Everything chosen and dug fresh to your order.

The digging is in charge of small groups of experienced men—no large gangs of laborers rushed through by brute superintendence, but each little group with at least one man who has been under training for at least ten years.

One of the most critical points, the packing-house, is under the constant supervision of the vigilant foreman, Mr. Brown, and one may count on shipments going out in A-1 condition. Buyers of plants are sometimes induced to try other nurseries, but usually return to Meehan's wiser.

Acer · Maple

There are scores of Maples, and our collection is complete. As street and avenue trees they are popular everywhere, satisfying every kind of condition. Some, including the lovely Japanese kinds, are not tree-like; we call them "Tree-Shrubs," as they grow bushy and usually without single leaders. Among them are a few very dwarf ones—mere ornamental shrubs.

But few groups of trees are so replete with desirable qualities, such as ornamental colored foliage, rapid growth, shapeliness, striped bark, and general adaptability. See individual description.

Acer dasycarpum Wieri. WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. 35 to 40 ft. This remarkably graceful tree has a partly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. It is a very rapid grower.

A. Negundo (Negundo aceroides). ASH-LEAVED MAPLE; BOX ELDER. 25 to 30 ft. A native tree, very popular with many, especially in the West, because of its extremely rapid growth. A good, hardy tree, useful for street or avenue planting.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. 40 to 50 ft. A round-headed, compact tree. A favorite for street planting. Rich, dark green foliage, changing in autumn to a beautiful clear yellow. Lovely yellow flowers. Little or no pruning required. Growth not rapid, but very satisfactory.

A. platanoides globosum. GLOBE NORWAY MAPLE. 10 to 15 ft. A dwarf, compact, globe-shaped Norway Maple; quite distinct; desirable and uncommon.

A. platanoides Schwedleri. SCHWEDLER'S PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE. 30 to 40 ft. Buds and leaves open deep purple in spring, gradually changing to dark, olive-green as the season advances. Otherwise, similar to the Norway.

A. rubrum. RED or SCARLET MAPLE. 40 to 50 ft. A tree of large size when planted in deep or damp soil, and usually doing well in all situations. It is much admired in spring when displaying its red and orange blossoms, and for its glowing crimson fall foliage.

A. saccharum. SUGAR MAPLE. 50 to 60 ft. A tall, handsome, moderately rapid-growing tree. Autumn foliage gold and scarlet. Very handsome. Grows rather erect, but spreads nicely.

Japanese Maples

These are among the most handsome dwarf trees for specimen plantings, or are equally as valuable in beds near buildings or grouped together on the lawn.

This is a Meehan specialty of own growing. American-grown stock has been found far superior to imported plants.

Acer japonicum aureum. GOLDEN JAPANESE MAPLE. 5 to 7 ft. A full leaf of a rich golden color, which, as the season advances, changes to bronze and light green. Slow growth. Rare and much in demand.

A. japonicum aconitifolium. ACONITE-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE.

A. polymorphum. GREEN JAPANESE MAPLE. 12 to 15 ft. The blood-leaved variety has drawn deserved attention away from this beautiful plant. Feathery green foliage, of pleasing shades of green, it is as prominently attractive as the colored ones. Excellent used with the blood-leaved kinds.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum. BLOOD-LEAVED JAPANESE MAPLE. 12 to 15 ft. Known generally because of the rich, crimson color of its star-shaped foliage. Develops into a full bushy specimen, with breadth equal to height. The most beautifully colored hardy foliage plant. Sometimes grown in tree form.

A. polymorphum dissectum. GREEN, FERN-LEAVED MAPLE. 5 to 7 ft. A broad specimen, with branches gracefully sweeping the ground. The fern or lacy foliage is a bright, rich green. Grand for specimen use on lawn, terrace, and at bends of walks, or equally useful to edge off a group of others. Sometimes grafted on stems in small tree form.

A. polymorphum dissectum, Tree-form.

A. polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum. RED, FERN-LEAVED MAPLE. 5 to 7 ft. Exactly like the former, except for its red foliage.

A. polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum, Tree-form.



Maple Leaves

Amygdalus · Flowering Peach

Amygdalus Persica fl.-pl. 6 to 8 ft. When in flower, the most striking feature in a landscape. Double flowers in wonderfully glowing crimson, pink, and pure white, the first thing in spring. Growth and foliage similar to fruiting peach. A very attractive group is formed on the lawn by planting these trees, each bearing different colored blossoms.

Aralia · Hercules' Club

See Shrubs also

Aralia spinosa. ANGELICA TREE. 10 to 15 ft. Very unique. A singular-looking, small-sized tree, with very prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in the month of August. It suckers occasionally from the roots, but not after well established.

Betula · Birch

The quick growth, light branches, and airy appearance of the birches, and the beautiful bark, make them indispensable. They thrive on high, dry or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places. Plant in spring or very early fall.

Betula alba laciniata pendula. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH. 35 to 40 ft. A most graceful tree, not unlike the Weeping Willow in character, but with finely cut foliage. Considered one of the loveliest and most graceful of lawn specimens and one that adds distinction to any planting.

Carya (Hicoria) · Hickory

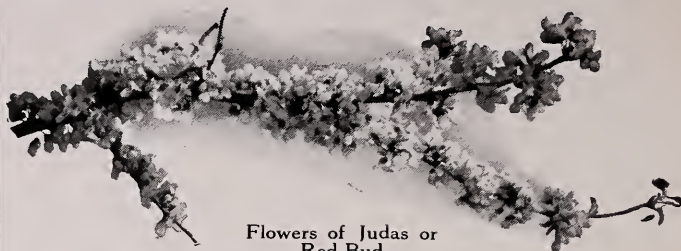
The Shellbark and Pecan are planted for their nuts. The large size to which they all grow makes them valuable park trees and they may also be used on the lawn. Being difficult to transplant when large, *medium-sized trees should be planted, and closely pruned.* 50 to 60 ft.

Catalpa

Catalpa Bungei. GLOBE-HEADED CHINESE CATALPA. 7 to 10 ft. One of the best-known plants of the day. It meets a need in plantings that none other can. The dense, well-formed round head, on a straight stem about 5 feet high, makes this an admirable tree for formal positions, or for a high screen. No amount of pruning is required to keep its form.



White trunks of the Birch



Flowers of Judas or Red-Bud

Cedrela

Cedrela sinensis. 50 ft. A tree closely allied to and much resembling the ailanthus, but the flowers, which are in long, string-like drooping panicles, have no offensive odor.

Cerasus · Cherry

Cerasus japonica rosea pendula. JAPANESE WEEPING CHERRY. 6 to 10 ft. A most beautiful Weeping Cherry, which is smothered with light pink blossoms in May. It is grafted on stems about 5 feet high, the branches sweeping artistically to the ground. A fine specimen in bloom is worth going miles to see.

C. serrulata sachalinense. 60 to 80 ft. Large, oval, lustrous leaves, turning to crimson and yellow in autumn. Showy rose-pink flowers, appearing before the leaves.

C. Sieboldii. 20 to 25 ft. This is one of the loveliest of the Double-flowering Cherries, bearing large flowers, white, tinged with rose, in large clusters.

Cercidiphyllum · Kadsura Tree

Cercidiphyllum japonicum. A hardy ornamental tree of pyramidal form, with handsome, light green foliage, turning yellow and scarlet in fall.

Cercis · Judas or Red-Bud

Cercis canadensis. AMERICAN RED-BUD. 20 to 25 ft. A unique small tree, round-headed when given room to develop, bearing a profusion of light pink flowers, about the first week in May, curiously scattered along the stems. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth, or in the background of large plantings.

C. japonica. JAPANESE JUDAS. 6 to 8 ft. In reality a shrub, not a tree. Its blossoms are a deeper pink than *C. canadensis*. The leaves are oval and abundant, making it one of the finest shrubs in cultivation.

Cladrastis · Yellow-wood

Cladrastis (Virgilia) tinctoria. 20 to 25 ft. A beautiful native tree, of round-headed growth, bearing racemes of pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented flowers in early June.

Cornus · Dogwood

Cornus florida. WHITE DOGWOOD. 20 to 25 ft. One of the most esteemed of small trees. Its large, white "flowers" appear about May 10 with us. Then there are its scarlet berries and brilliant crimson foliage in the fall to be looked for. A beautiful tree at all times. It is especially valuable for planting along the edges of woods.

C. florida fl.-pl. Double white flowers. New.

C. florida flore-rubro. RED-FLOWERED DOGWOOD. 20 to 25 ft. A "Meehan" introduction. An excellent companion plant for the white Dogwood. When covered with its pink flowers the tree is an impressive sight.

Fraxinus · Ash

Fraxinus americana. WHITE ASH. 50 to 60 ft. Excellent for street or lawn use, and easy to establish in a variety of situations. It is a hard-wooded tree, consequently it needs severe pruning when transplanted. It is fine for shade, having ample foliage for the purpose, while not so dense as to exclude air. The best American species.

Fagus · Beech

Beeches have a character of their own, which makes them indispensable to effective landscapes. The gray bark of the American is in nice contrast with the darker hue of the English. Like all hard-wooded trees, they require severe pruning when transplanted. They thrive in almost any situation. Among several varieties, these are most popular.

Fagus ferruginea (americana). AMERICAN BEECH. 40 to 50 ft. A magnificent tree of large, round, spreading growth. Conspicuous for its almost white bark. On lawns it is usually allowed to branch close to the ground, making a beautiful specimen.

F. sylvatica. ENGLISH BEECH. 40 to 50 ft. This also makes a large, spreading tree, but of more compact habit. It is much admired for its shining green foliage which is smaller than that of the American variety. It is sometimes grown as a large bush, and as its foliage, though dead, remains on all winter, it is a good deal used for screening purposes. It also makes an excellent ornamental hedge.

F. sylvatica pendula. WEEPING BEECH. 30 to 35 ft. The grotesque, yet graceful growth, as a whole, of this Beech, and its massive growth when of some age, call for its extensive use.

F. sylvatica purpurea. COPPER BEECH. 35 to 40 ft. Foliage dark copper color, especially in early summer; the tree is a bushy grower.

F. sylvatica purpurea Riversii. PURPLE BEECH. 35 to 40 ft. Where a large-growing tree of purple foliage is required, nothing equals this. From early spring till late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black—there is always colored foliage. Darker than the Copper Beech.

F. sylvatica styracifolia. Small leaves. Rare.

Gleditsia · Honey Locust

Gleditsia triacanthos. 40 to 50 ft. A fast-growing, large, open-headed tree, with pinnate foliage and strong spines. Its brownish "catkins" are produced in early June. It is particularly useful as a hedge-plant for cold, bleak spots, being exceedingly hardy.

Gymnocladus · Kentucky Coffee

Gymnocladus canadensis. 40 to 50 ft. This becomes a large, well-shaped tree when well developed. It makes but few twigs, but its pinnate leaves are so large that it gives ample shade. In early June, large panicles of greenish white flowers, delicately scented, are produced, which are followed by large pods of seeds. It thrives at the seashore, and it also makes a valuable shade tree there.

Juglans · Walnut

Juglans cinerea. BUTTERNUT. 50 ft. This shapely tree with its handsome foliage and delicious nuts, is splendid for home-grounds planting.

J. nigra. BLACK WALNUT. 50 ft. A large, open-headed, spreading tree with long light foliage and dark brown bark. Especially valuable for its nuts.

J. regia. ENGLISH WALNUT or MADEIRA NUT. 30 to 35 ft. A handsome spreading tree bearing the large, meaty nuts that are so well known.

Liquidambar · Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua. 40 to 50 ft. A stately tree, with star-shaped leaves, which change to singularly beautiful colors in the fall. In this respect it equals the sour gum. The bark is corky. It thrives in low, damp places, though growing equally as well in higher ground. A beautiful tree for street or avenue planting. Prune closely when transplanted. Spring planting preferred.

Liriodendron · Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera. 50 to 60 ft. One of the largest of our forest trees, and of very rapid growth. It is valued for its clean, smooth bark and handsome, green foliage. The flowers appear in the first week in June. They are large, greenish yellow, blotched orange, and have the shape of a tulip. It makes a very desirable tree for street planting, thriving in low as well as high ground. Plant only in spring and prune very closely.

Magnolias

It would be almost impossible to over-praise the Magnolias; they make beautiful trees for lawn ornamentation. Nothing else gives such a profuse floral display. All have rich, green foliage which continues attractive throughout the growing season.

They can either be trimmed up to a single stem—tree-form—or allowed to grow bushy as shrubs, in which form the height could be kept to within 10 to 15 feet. When wanted in tree-form, it should be so stated when ordering.

Magnolia purpurea. PURPLE-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA. 6 to 10 ft. Really a shrub-tree. Flowers purple, appearing after others are through flowering. Especially good in plantings of mixed shrubs. Should be used more. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia.

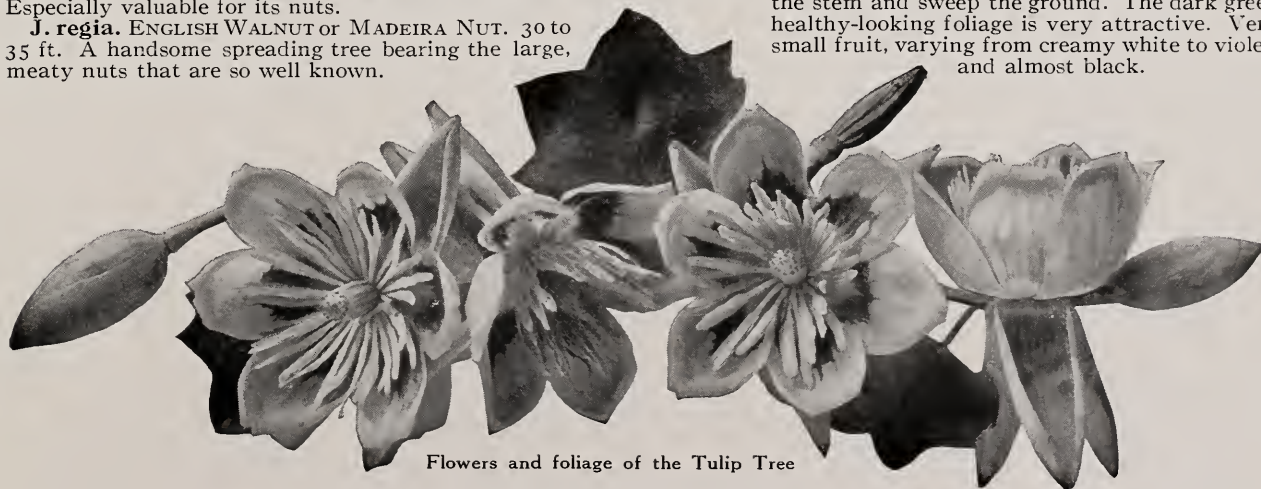
M. soulangeana. PINK MAGNOLIA. 15 to 20 ft. Perhaps the most popular of all Magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub.

M. soulangeana nigra. BLACK MAGNOLIA. Resembles the preceding in habit but bears a wealth of flowers which are dark purple outside and pink inside.

M. tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE. 30 to 40 ft. Somewhat similar to the former, but having much larger leaves, giving it a very tropical appearance. Makes a splendid specimen for the lawn. Hardy in eastern Pennsylvania and South.

Morus · Mulberry

Morus alba tatarica pendula. TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY. A splendid lawn specimen, where a large mass of foliage is wanted, without tall growth. Grafted on stems about 5 feet high, the pendulous branches completely hide the stem and sweep the ground. The dark green healthy-looking foliage is very attractive. Very small fruit, varying from creamy white to violet, and almost black.



Flowers and foliage of the Tulip Tree



Scarlet Oak

Negundo. See *Acer Negundo*.

Nyssa • Sour Gum; Tupelo

Nyssa multiflora. Besides its bright green leaves and shapely growth, its lovely autumn foliage recommends it. A splendid lawn tree.

Oxydendrum • Sorrel Tree

Oxydendrum arboreum. Lovely clusters of white flowers in spring, resembling lilies-of-the-valley, and dark green leaves, which in fall turn to deep red and scarlet, make this a most desirable tree for the home grounds. It is particularly attractive when in bloom.

Phellodendron • Cork Tree

Phellodendron japonicum. JAPANESE CORK TREE. 25 to 30 ft. Forms a round broad head, with large leaves of aromatic odor when bruised, and which turn yellow in fall; inconspicuous greenish flowers followed by black berry-like fruits, which remain on the tree a long time after leaves have fallen.

Photinia

Photinia villosa. 10 to 12 ft. But little more than a large shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers towards the close of May, and reddish berries in the fall. These bright red berries are a great attraction in midwinter when the lawn is bare of pretty things. Handsome foliage.

Platanus • Plane

Platanus orientale. ORIENTAL PLANE OR BUTTONBALL. 40 to 50 ft. The best all-round street tree for cities. Of quick growth, spreading character, and with occasional pruning it develops into a shapely specimen. Excellent for sidewalk or lawn. Is the better for sharp pruning when transplanted.

Populus • Poplar

While we can furnish the common Carolina Poplar, we never recommend it. The following, however, are desirable—in fact, are quite indispensable:

Populus alba Bolleana. BOLLE'S POPLAR. 35 to 40 ft. Similar to the Lombardy Poplar in form. Leaves dark and glossy above, white and wooly beneath. A very fine tree, and considered by many the superior of the two.

P. nigra fastigiata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. 50 to 60 ft. Decidedly columnar, never spreading. Very popular for screening or high "walls." Grows very rapidly, giving immediate effects.

Pseudolarix • Golden Larch

Pseudolarix Kaempferi. A tall-growing tree, resembling the Larch.

Pterostyrax

Pterostyrax (Halesia) hispida. 30 to 35 ft. A beautiful tree, bearing, about mid-June, pendulous racemes of white flowers in great profusion, the arrangement in racemes, nearly a foot in length, suggesting an inverted candelabrum. A grand new Japanese tree.

Pyrus • Flowering Crab-Apple

Pyrus coronaria. SWEET-SCENTED CRAB. 20 to 25 ft. A small-growing, native tree, bearing a profusion of sweet-scented, light pink blossoms about the middle of May. A beautiful lawn tree.

Quercus • Oak

On account of a reputed slow growth, quite undeserved, Oaks were formerly not so extensively planted as they ought to have been, but now the demand is very heavy. In point of fact, they are not all slow-growing, but keep pace with most other trees, and are superior to all in view of their permanent character. Our own country is particularly rich in Oaks, and of these we grow every species obtainable that will grow in Philadelphia. Many are of uncommon beauty, and for avenues, parks, public grounds, and similar places, where they can be given room to develop, they will prove of great value. They also make fine specimen trees for the lawn, because of their symmetrical growth. When transplanted they require *severe pruning*, which will cause them to quickly recover and soon make rapid growth.

Quercus coccinea. SCARLET OAK. 50 to 60 ft. A highly esteemed Oak, not only because of its beautiful, finely-lobed foliage, but for the bright scarlet autumnal colors it takes on. Essential to lawn ornamentation of any pretensions.

Q. imbricaria. LAUREL OAK. 35 to 40 ft. A beautiful, spreading tree, with long, entire leaves, resembling those of the English laurel, and being unlike other Oaks. It is very well named. In the autumn the foliage changes to a rich yellow and carmine color. Either as a single specimen or in groups on a lawn it produces a marked effect.

Q. palustris. PIN OAK. 50 to 60 ft. Foliage deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree—in fact, we highly recommend it for every purpose, as few trees are prettier than a specimen of this Oak. It thrives in almost any soil, and stands the test of city street planting.

Q. rubra. RED OAK. 50 to 60 ft. A very well-known, rapid-growing, native species. The leaves are large and bright green, and take on a lovely purplish scarlet hue in the fall. It becomes of large size, with a round and spreading head. One of the best sorts, not only as a street and avenue tree, but also for ornamental purposes.



Oak Leaves

Salisburia • Maidenhair Tree, or Ginkgo

Salisburia adiantifolia (Ginkgo biloba). 30 to 40 ft. A Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full-grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble the leaflets of the maidenhair fern, and remain green till late fall. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact-headed tree. It seems to thrive well on sidewalks in the city, and to be generally free from insects and diseases. A very unusual tree.

Salix • Willow

¶ The Willows always find a place where no other plant would be suitable. They make such quick progress after transplanting that they please the most exacting.

Unless the situation for planting is very favorable, fall planting should be discouraged and spring transplanting recommended.

Salix babylonica. WEeping Willow. 35 to 40 ft. The well-known weeping form, so commonly used near ponds and lakes, but doing equally as well in other good situations. Prune closely when transplanting.

S. caprea. PUSSy Willow. 10 to 12 ft. Well known for its fuzzy catkins that expand before the leaves appear. Very good variety for early effects.

S. pentandra. LAUREL-LEAVED Willow. 20 to 25 ft. Makes a nice ornamental tree for the lawn. The habit may be confined to tree-form, or it may be left bushy. The leaves are very broad and shining green. Thrives in high or low ground, and at the seashore.

Sophora • Japanese Pagoda Tree

Sophora japonica. 25 to 30 ft. A most worthy tree for distinctive effects on the lawn. Rich, dark green foliage and twigs. In August it bears large panicles of yellowish white flowers. In winter the bright green branches are distinct. One of the handsomest flowering trees in every particular.

Sorbus • Mountain Ash

Sorbus aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. 15 to 20 ft. This is valued for its bunches of orange-colored berries which ornament the tree from early summer till winter.

Styrax • Japanese Storax

Styrax japonica. 10 to 12 ft. A most pleasing small tree, worthy of a position on every lawn. The white, drooping flowers, in June, in small clusters are quite numerous on a good specimen and very attractive. The foliage is perfect, being neat and a rich green. There is nothing better where a small-growing, flowering specimen is wanted. A plant that will stand the particular scrutiny of the front lawn.

Taxodium • Bald Cypress

Taxodium distichum. 40 to 50 ft. The columnar growth and beautiful foliage of the Deciduous Cypress call for its extensive use. Prune closely when transplanting.

Tilia • Linden

Of quick growth, and foliage which produces good shade. Excellent for street or lawn use. The flowers are very numerous and deliciously fragrant, scenting the surrounding air.

Tilia americana. AMERICAN LINDEN, or BASSWOOD. 50 to 60 ft. An exceedingly fine, large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop.

T. dasystyla. CRIMEAN LINDEN. Smaller, glossy green leaves.

T. europæa. LARGE-LEAVED LIME. Often attains a height of 120 feet, and is one of the strongest growing of the species. The handsome foliage, good habit and fragrant flowers have made this variety very popular.

Tilia, continued

Tilia europæa argentea. SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN. 30 to 35 ft. A large-sized tree, forming a compact, round head. It is of rapid growth, and splendid for ornamental purposes on the lawn. The leaves are green above and silvery beneath, and hold their color late in the fall.

Ulmus • Elm**Historical Elms**

Not seedlings, but scions actually cut from the historical trees and grafted on ordinary roots. We have nice salable trees, 10 to 12 feet high, of Elms from such famous places as follows. The quantity of each is limited. Make your selection and order at once. Name an alternative selection in event your first choice is already sold. This is the only lot of similar plants known to exist in this country.

Ayr (Home of Burns)

Balmoral Castle

Battlefield (Stirling Bridge)

Bedford (Birthplace of John Bunyan)

Blantyre (Home of David Livingstone)

Cambridge (Kings College University Grounds)

Chester (Old Roman Water Gate)

Edinburgh Castle

Elston Great Tree (John Bunyan's Birthplace)

Eton College Playground

Eton College (Poet's Walk)

Ely Cathedral

Harrow School

Haselmere

Hawarden Castle

Henley-on-Thames

Hollywood Palace

Junior School (Cheltenham College)

King's College (Cambridge)

Langport (Early home of Charles Dickens)

Lichfield (Home of Samuel Johnson)

Loch Lomond

Melrose Abbey

Oxford (Addison's Walk)

Oxford (Monument of Three Martyrs)

Rugby School

Sanchicburn (Stirling)

Sandringham

Stirling Castle

St. John's College (Cambridge)

Stratford

Tower of London

Twickenham (Home of Pope)

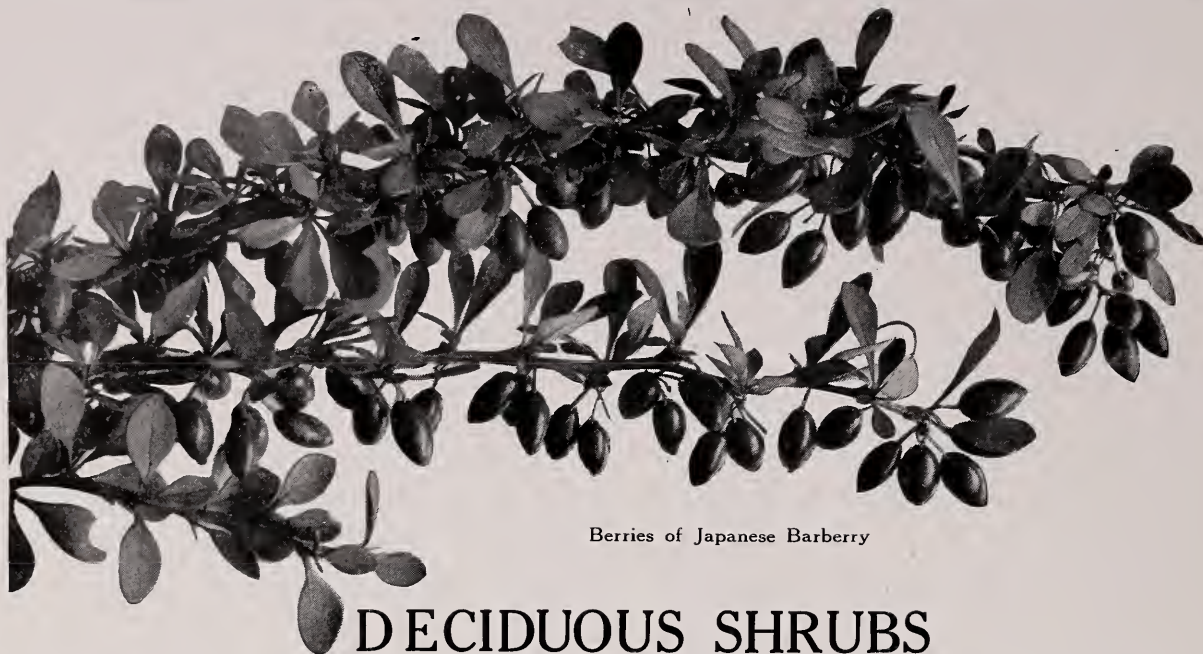
Waverley Abbey (Haselmere)

Westminster Palace (Birthplace of Queen Victoria)

Windsor Castle (Long Walk)



Tilia americana. American Linden



Berries of Japanese Barberry

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The Deciduous Shrubs are an absolute essential in home-grounds planting. They are a delight to the eye the whole season long, from the time in spring when they are covered with a wealth of bloom until autumn finds them robed in foliage of the gayest colors and winter snows fall upon their bright-colored berries. By a careful selection of varieties that bloom at different times, an abundance of bloom may be had all season.

Amygdalus • Flowering Almond

Amygdalus nana, White or Pink. 4 to 5 ft. About the first of May the small, double blossoms of this beautiful shrub clothe the bare branches in bright display. A well known and deserving dwarf shrub.

Aralia • Shrub Aralia

Aralia pentaphylla (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*). 12 to 15 ft. Most commonly seen as a bushy shrub, though it grows strong canes at times. Foliage resembles that of the Virginia creeper, and from early spring until autumn is a rich, glossy, bright green. Upright in form and develops rapidly into a bushy specimen. Very hardy, does well in poor soil and partial shade, and is excellent for hedging. One of the best all-round shrubs.

Azalea

The great popularity of the Azaleas is well deserved because of the brilliancy of their flowers and their free flowering characteristics. Then, too, they serve such good purposes in edging woodland plantings and thriving in many half-shaded situations where many plants will not succeed.

Azalea amoëna. EVERGREEN AZALEA. 3 to 4 ft. Leaves small, almost round, and evergreen. It is a dwarf, compact plant, and in early May the bright, claret-colored blossoms come in such profusion as to almost hide the branches. Splendid for use in bordering beds of broad-leaved evergreens or as a single specimen.

A. amoëna Hinodegiri. CRIMSON JAPANESE AZALEA. This Azalea has evergreen foliage but larger in size than *Amoëna*. The flowers are borne in profusion and all a crimson color.

A. mollis. CHINESE AZALEA. 3 to 4 ft. Dwarf, sturdy Azalea bearing very large blossoms in shades of yellow and red. In May the plant is almost covered with blossoms. A splendid plant for shrub borders.

A. nudiflora. WOOD HONEYSUCKLE. 2 to 3 ft. The beautiful pink flowers of this are eagerly sought for in the early spring days.

A. pontica. GHENT AZALEA. 3 to 5 ft. Not so dwarf and bushy as *Mollis* and the flowers are smaller and closely resemble the flower of a honeysuckle. Frequently fragrant, and the blossoms have a wide range of color with all shades of crimson, yellow, orange, and white.

Berberis • Barberry

Berberis Thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY. 2 ½ to 3 ft. A well-known and deserving shrub. The small, white flowers appear about May 25, followed by berries, in great abundance, which toward the close of summer are of a deep-scarlet color, continuing so all winter long. The foliage, too, is most brilliant in its autumnal coloring, a feature worthy of special mention. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses as well as in shrub borders.

Buddleia • Butterfly Bush

Buddleia Davidii Veitchiana. 3 to 8 ft. A very showy handsome species with large clusters of showy, fragrant, bright mauve-colored flowers in early August.

Callicarpa • Beauty Fruit

Callicarpa purpurea. 2 to 3 ft. A Chinese shrub, the chief attraction of which is its long branches of violet-mauve berries in late autumn.

Calycanthus • Sweet Shrub

Calycanthus lœvigatus. 5 to 6 ft. The old-fashioned shrub with dark, maroon-colored blossoms, valued for the peculiar fragrance when crushed. Has excellent foliage. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia.

Caragana • Siberian Pea

Caragana arborescens. 8 to 10 ft. A very hardy, tall-growing shrub, not unlike a laburnum in appearance, bearing pea-shaped, yellow flowers, in bunches of two to three, in the first week in May. A useful shrub for massing.

Caryopteris • Blue Verbena Shrub

Caryopteris Mastacanthus. 2 to 3 ft. A worthy shrub, planted because of its blooming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leaf-stalk is a bunch of bright-blue flowers. It continues in flower from the middle of September to the middle of October. A group of plants produces a striking effect. Spring or summer planting preferred.

Chionanthus · White Fringe

Chionanthus virginica. 8 to 10 ft. The beautiful, white, fringe-like flowers, and heavy, dark-green leaves of the White Fringe in early spring make it a desirable plant for many purposes. It is a large, spreading shrub, making a fine foliage background for others. Late in the summer the large grape-like berries turn dark-purple, making an additional attraction. Very hardy.



Clethra alnifolia

Clethra**Sweet Pepper Bush**

Clethra alnifolia. 5 to 7 ft. The spicy fragrance of the blossoms gain for this plant its common name. The white spikes of flowers appear in July and August, a time when few shrubs are blossoming.

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster Simonsii. A free-fruited, red-berried sort, almost evergreen. Deep lustrous green leaves and small white flowers.

Cornus · Dogwood

The flat heads of flowers, appearing during early and midsummer, followed by the colored berries, make these shrubs highly ornamental and valuable. Additionally attractive during the winter are the brightly colored twigs of some, in contrast with the snow.

They can be effectively used in shrub borders. Will thrive well in fairly moist situations.

The kinds that give attractive effects by their twigs in the winter are improved by frequent pruning.

See Trees for description of the large-flowering kind.

Cornus mas. CORNELIAN CHERRY. 8 to 10 ft. Broad, bushy shrub, with dense growth of handsome glossy foliage. One of the earliest of spring-blooming shrubs, bearing a profusion of small, yellow flowers along its naked branches in the early days of April. They are followed by bright red berries, about the size of a cherry, which are very ornamental.

C. paniculata. PANICLED DOGWOOD. 6 to 8 ft. Upright handsome shrub with gray branches. Leaves dull green, whitened beneath. White flowers in short panicle-clusters appear in late May. White fruit is borne on dark red stems in the fall. A most worthy shrub for the home-grounds, and particularly attractive in autumn.

C. stolonifera (alba). RED-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. 4 to 5 ft. This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood-red color, for which it is much valued.

C. stolonifera flaviramea. GOLDEN-TWIGGED DOGWOOD. 4 to 6 ft. Similar to the Red-twigged Dogwood in all respects except branches in the winter are a bright golden. Excellent for combination with the other.

Corylus · Hazel

Corylus Avellana atropurpurea. PURPLE HAZEL. 8 to 10 ft. Soon after the large leaves expand they are almost black, but later on they blend to a light purple. It is highly valuable for planting in groups of large shrubs, to secure color contrasts. Makes a beautiful specimen plant and is very hardy.

Crataegus · Hawthorn

The Hawthorns are closely identified with English horticulture and this is one reason for their popularity here. Anyone who has visited England, on returning, desires to number some in the shrub border. Their symmetrical form, glossy green leaves, and attractive fruit and flowers make them desirable shrubs in any planting.

Crataegus coccinea. SCARLET HAW. 10 to 12 ft. A general favorite on account of its fruit, which is produced in great abundance in the fall. The individual fruit is almost as large as a cherry and these come in bunches, literally covering the bush. It is native, very hardy and is attractive, both in foliage and flower as well as fruit. Makes a very excellent addition to the home-grounds planting.

C. cordata. WASHINGTON THORN. 10 to 12 ft. The small red fruit is in numerous clusters. The flowers are later than many Hawthorns, not appearing till the middle of June.

C. Crus-galli. COCKSPUR HAWTHORN. 10 to 12 ft. The leaves are of a lustrous green. Its long thorns and bushy growth have suggested its use for hedging, also the fact of its holding its foliage until very late.

C. Oxyacantha, in variety. ENGLISH HAWTHORNS. 12 to 15 ft. Being usually preferable, we have specialized on the double-flowered varieties. The blossoms open in May and come in profusion. The foliage is very neat and pleasing and the development of the plant results in a well-formed specimen.

Cydonia · Japanese Quince Firebush

Cydonia japonica (Pyrus japonica). 3 to 4 ft. This is an old inhabitant of our shrubberies, its bright-red flowers in late April making a brilliant display. In early spring it flowers before the period mentioned. A useful, ornamental hedge plant; makes a handsome specimen, or is good for massing.

Desmodium · Purple Bush Clover

Desmodium penduliflorum (Lespedeza Sieboldii). 3 ft. Unquestionably fine, as it bears the pretty rose-colored, pea-shaped blossoms in September when flowers are scarce. Excellent for shrubbery borders. Dies nearly to the ground in winter, but appears again each spring.



White Flowering Dogwood

Deutzia



Deutzia crenata

How dead the spring display of flowers would seem without the dainty Deutzias. Covered with pretty, bell-shaped flowers, they transform the landscape into a bower of blossoms. They should be in every representative group of shrubs. By pruning in June or July a strong, thrifty growth can be had and the display for the next year increased.

***Deutzia crenata*.** 6 to 8 ft. A tall, handsome shrub well suited for a position in the background of a shrubbery border, or equally as valuable as a specimen plant.

***D. crenata alba* fl.-pl.** Double white.

***D. crenata rosea* fl.-pl.** Double pink.

***D. gracilis*.** 2½ to 3 ft. A dwarf, bushy form which cannot be too highly praised. In May the small, delicate bell-shaped white flowers come in such profusion as to completely

cover the plant. Just the plant for border use.

***D. gracilis campanulata*.** Large, white, bell-shaped flowers.

***D. gracilis rosea*.** Pink.

***D. Lemoinei*.** 3 to 4 ft. Quite similar to *D. gracilis* in flower, but a larger and more free-growing kind, with erect branches well covered with the panicles of pure white blossoms.

***D. Lemoinei compacta*.** Dwarfier and of more compact habit than the preceding.

Diervilla

***Diervilla sessilifolia*.** 3 to 4 ft. A shrub which should be better known. July finds the loose clusters of yellow flowers open in pretty display. The foliage, too, is very ornamental throughout the season. Does well in partial shade.

***D. trifida*.** 2 to 3 ft. Of much the same habit as the preceding, but of smaller growth, and flowering in June.

Elæagnus • Silver Thorn

***Elæagnus umbellata*.** 8 to 10 ft. Very ornamental when its mottled red fruit is ripe, in late October.

Elsholtzia

***Elsholtzia Stauntonii*.** Low shrub with spikes of lilac-purple flowers in August and September.

Euonymus

Burning Bush

***Euonymus alatus*.** WINGED BURNING BUSH. 6 to 8 ft. The corky winged bark of this Japanese shrub is quite characteristic. In the autumn, the foliage colors beautifully. A distinctive, broad spreading shrub, claiming attention wherever seen.

***E. europæus*.** EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH. 5 to 6 ft. The pink seed-pods of this shrub are very curious and attractive, contrasting beautifully with the light green of the stems and leaves. They thrive in any soil.



Elæagnus umbellata

Exochorda • Pearl Bush

***Exochorda grandiflora*.** 8 to 10 ft. For the pure whiteness of its flowers, this plant is called "Pearl Bush." They come in loose racemes in early May and in such profusion that they almost cover the bush. Planted in a sunny position, and given ample room, it forms a large spreading specimen.

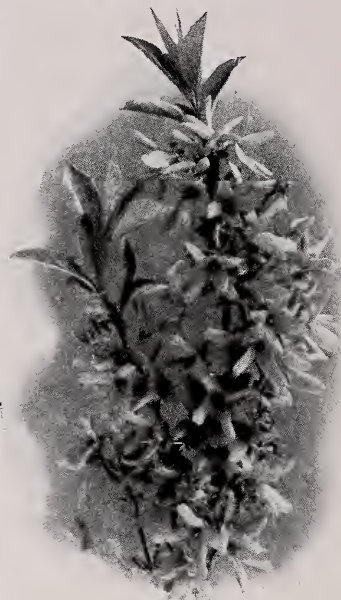
Forsythia • Golden Bell

Nearly everyone knows the Forsythia under the most appropriate name of "Golden Bell," and it is seen in most collections of shrubs. Not often, however, is it used in the capacity of a solitary specimen. When it is, it forms a most delightful sight. The rich yellow flowers preceding the leaves fairly envelop the plant, forming a conspicuous feature that may be seen from quite a distance. It retains its foliage, too, in good condition throughout the whole season.

***Forsythia Fortunei*.** 5 to 6 ft. This makes long, pendulous shoots, being extremely pretty when its arched branches are full of golden yellow flowers. Blooms second week in April.

***F. suspensa*.** DROOPING GOLDEN BELL. 6 to 7 ft. Graceful, drooping form, highly effective to plant on banks or where the slender branches can trail their full length. It blooms in profusion in April.

***F. viridissima*.** 6 to 8 ft. This is the one most often found in cultivation. It is of stiffer, more bush-like growth than the other. The flowers are a shade lighter yellow, and they open about the third week in April. Leaves a little larger and dark green.



Forsythia viridissima

Halesia

Snowdrop Tree

***Halesia tetraptera*.** 8 to 10 ft. Truly handsome when full of the white bell flowers which resemble so closely the early snowdrops. Flowers in early May. Really a dwarf, bushy tree. Will stand partial shade.

Hamamelis • Witch-Hazel

***Hamamelis virginiana*.** 6 to 7 ft. This looks a great deal like a common hazel in leaf and growth. It is peculiar because of producing its small yellow flowers late in fall, just before frost comes.

Hibiscus • Althæa, or Rose of Sharon

Well known to all, these handsome, late-summer-blooming shrubs are highly decorative and particularly effective, coming when few shrubs are in flower. The diversity of color in the different sorts makes it possible to use them in larger quantities than would otherwise be the case, and they make very pretty flowering hedges. Prune these in the winter only—never in the summer—it does not prevent their flowering; nearly all other flowering shrubs require the opposite treatment. In some of the newer kinds there are distinctive merits. Our selection is carefully made. Spring planting is preferred.

***Hibiscus syriacus Meehanii*.** MEEHAN'S VARIEGATED-LEAVED, SINGLE-FLOWERED ALTHÆA. The brightly variegated leaves of this beautiful Rose of Sharon contrast attractively with the unusual green of the other shrubs. Unlike the old form of variegated Althæa, which does not flower, this beautiful variety blooms for three or four weeks in midsummer, bearing satiny, lavender blossoms, some 3 inches in diameter. This new form is a treasure and should be in every shrub collection. If you are seeking distinctive effects, consider this admirable shrub for a striking hedge.

Hibiscus, continued

- Hibiscus, Beatrice.** Single; pink, dark center.
H. camellæflorus. Double; cream, crimson center.
H. cœlestis. Single; blue. A charming shade.
H., Duc de Brabant. Double; dark rose.
H. elegantissima. Double; pink.
H., Jean d'Arc. Double; white.
H., Lady Stanley. Double; blush-white.
H. pæoni-florus. Pink.
H. rubra plena. Double; red.
H., Single Lilac.
H., Single White. Red eye.
H. totus albus. Single; white.

Hydrangea

Too much praise cannot be given to so fine a collection of hardy shrubs as we have in the glorious Hydrangeas. Beautiful foliage at all periods, vigorous growing plants, and, when in flower, eclipsing all other shrubs in size and quantity of blooms, they have a place all their own in the home grounds.

The popular fall-flowering variety, with its huge panicles, is well known to all. Preceding this in flower are the two forms of *H. paniculata*. All these forms, when closely pruned in the winter or spring, make an unusually vigorous growth and flower more profusely.

The Japanese flat-headed flowers and the well-known pink and blue variety are worthy of special notice, being so distinctly different from all the others. All are perfectly hardy on the seacoast and south of Philadelphia. The Japanese usually require a little protection in the winter, but are well worth this additional attention. The system of pruning is different, severe winter pruning being avoided, the aim being to preserve the wood, as it is on the old wood the flowers appear.

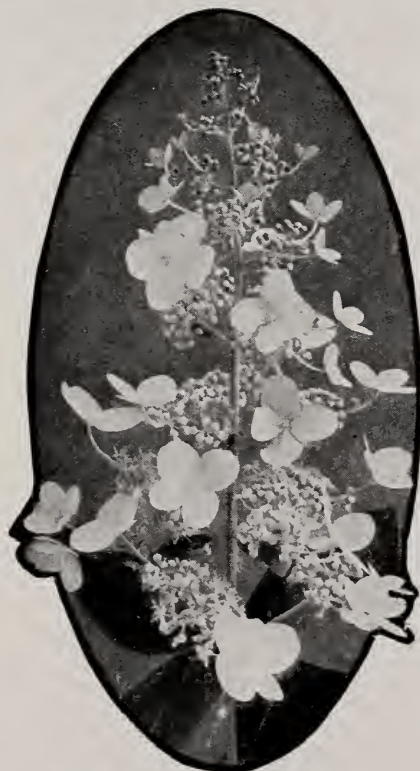
Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora alba. HILLS OF SNOW. A magnificent new shrub destined to become more popular than all the other kinds. The pure-white flowers come in full round heads of large size from June to August—an unusual thing. Excellent foliage all the season and a quick and pleasing growth in any good soil.

H. paniculata. EARLY-FLOWERING HYDRANGEA. 5 to 6 ft. A most graceful Hydrangea; the upright panicles of blossoms are not so solidly formed, and present an unusually artistic effect. Quite vigorous in growth, splendid foliage and very hardy. A good lawn specimen.

H. paniculata acuminata. Better foliage than the preceding.

H. paniculata grandiflora. COMMON HYDRANGEA. 6 to 8 ft. The huge heads of pure white flowers are too well known to need description. A grand shrub for individual and mass plantings and as a flowering hedge.

H. paniculata grandiflora, Standard. The tree-form variety of the above, well suited for formal planting in numerous positions. Sharp winter pruning is conducive to a vigorous growth and good, large blooms.



Panicle of *Hydrangea paniculata*



Hibiscus syriacus

Hypericum · St. John's Wort

Hypericum aureum. Low shrub with bright yellow, double flowers in July and August. The flowers are borne in clusters and very profusely. A fine shrub for the home grounds.

H. densiflorum. 6 ft. Narrow leaves; yellow flowers from July to September.

Ilex · Holly

See, also, Evergreen Shrubs

Ilex verticillata. DECIDUOUS HOLLY; BLACK ALDER; WINTERBERRY. Large shrub with spreading branches and bright red flowers in June and July, followed by showy scarlet berries in October. An excellent shrub for winter effects, as its bright-colored berries make a cheerful bit of color in the landscape.

Kerria · Corchorus

Kerria japonica. 4 to 5 ft. Single-flowering, very free-growing, and a most pleasing shrub. It is not quite so well known as the following, but equally deserving.

K. japonica fl.-pl. 4 to 5 ft. The double, bright golden blossoms of this shrub, which appear in April and at intervals during the summer, are to be seen in all old gardens. It is an old favorite worthy of a place in every garden of today. Excellent foliage.

K. japonica variegata. 3 to 4 ft. Valued because of the beautiful variegation in the foliage. Flowers in April, bearing single yellow blossoms similar to a buttercup in color and form.

Laburnum · Golden Chain

Laburnum vulgare. A lovely small tree which is covered in June with beautiful racemes of golden yellow flowers. Very showy and an excellent shrub for any planting.

Ligustrum · Privet

The dark green, rich foliage of the Privets makes them highly valuable to use for foliage effects with shrubs or as individual specimens and screens.

The Californian variety is more commonly known through its use for hedging. The Iboia Privet can be depended on for hardiness. Regelianum is uncommon, and for a specimen or used among shrubs it lends itself admirably, having a pendulous style that is beautiful. It is just as hardy as Iboia.

All the Privets, when pruned, develop quickly into handsome specimens.

Ligustrum amurense. The evergreen kind planted so largely in the South where it holds its foliage all winter.

L. ibota. IBOTA PRIVET. 5 to 6 ft. A Japanese Privet having the sterling merit of being perfectly hardy—a merit which the common California Privet lacks. It is upright in growth, and the foliage persists until winter sets in.

L. ibota regelianum. REGEL'S PRIVET. 5 to 6 ft. A grand variety, and, as it develops, has a weeping habit at the ends of the branches that is very effective and pronounced it distinct from all the others. Good for hedging or specimen planting.

L. ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. 8 to 10 ft. The well-known hedging plant. Valuable also as a shrub for planting with others to give color contrasts in foliage.

L. ovalifolium aureum. 4 to 5 ft. A glorious bright golden Privet, superior to all the other variegated kinds. Decidedly good for planting for contrast with other foliage. Rare.

L. vulgare. COMMON PRIVET. Large shrub, growing as high as 15 feet. Grayish green foliage; white flowers in June; shining black berries in autumn.

Lindera · Spicewood

Lindera (Laurus) Benzoin. 8 to 10 ft. A fine plant for shade, as it grows naturally in the woods. Very early spring finds the bush covered with small yellow flowers and in fall the scarlet berries contrast beautifully with the foliage which turns clear yellow. It is particularly desirable because of its aromatic bark.



Magnolia stellata

Lonicera · Bush Honeysuckle

Some of these make imposing subjects for specimen planting. They have a twofold beauty in that the sweet-scented flowers, which are yellow, white and pink, are followed by a rich display of red, yellow or amber berries. These ripen during the summer, and, provided the birds do not strip them, the fruit remains on the plant for a considerable time, making it very attractive.

Lonicera bella. 4 to 5 ft. Upright shrub with spreading branches, and white and pink flowers in May and June, followed by red fruit in July and August.

L. fragrantissima. FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE. 6 to 8 ft. The pretty white flowers, tinged pink, coming in very early in spring, are deliciously fragrant. Later, the scarlet berries give another show. The foliage is a distinctive feature, being almost evergreen.

L. Morrowii. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. 6 to 8 ft. Though the yellow-white flowers are attractive in early spring, it is the quantities of bright scarlet berries, which come in the summertime, that make the chief display.

L. pileata. Low, spreading shrub, almost prostrate, with handsome nearly evergreen foliage; fragrant white flowers.

L. Ruprechtiana. 8 to 10 ft. Like the others, this one flowers in early spring, bearing pinkish white flowers. The real show is produced in the summer by the quantities of bright scarlet, translucent berries.

L. tatarica. YELLOW-BERRIED TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. A strong grower with dark green foliage and pink, crimson or white flowers.

L. tatarica variegata. RED-BERRIED TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. 4 to 5 ft. A variety of the preceding with red berries.

L. tatarica grandiflora. 5 to 6 ft. One of the best of the Bush Honeysuckles for flowers, as they are larger and very showy. It is also a more compact-growing shrub.

Magnolia

Though usually considered among trees, the two Magnolias we list here are in reality shrubs, and therefore deserve mention in this group. See Trees for other varieties.

Magnolia purpurea (obovata). 6 to 8 ft. Shrub-like in development and decidedly showy when in flower, the purple blossoms coming in June, after many of the Magnolias are through flowering. Not very hardy north of Philadelphia.

M. stellata (Halleana). 6 to 8 ft. Bushy, and in development a shrub in every respect. Almost before the snow has gone, the small, pure white star blossoms begin to open. When flowering, this plant, even when small, is almost completely covered with the profusion of blossoms. In general appearance, it would not usually be taken for a Magnolia.

Pavia**Dwarf Horse-Chestnut**

Pavia parviflora. 3 to 10 ft. Long, narrow panicles of white flowers in July and August. A very ornamental, dwarf bush.

Prunus · Purple Plum

Prunus Pissardii. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. 7 to 8 ft. One of the best purple-leaved shrubs, as it retains its color until very late in fall, which no other shrub does. As early as April 15 the small, white flowers come in abundance.

P. triloba. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PLUM. 4 to 5 ft. Large, double, pink flowers, which are among the first to appear in May.

Pyrus

Pyrus arbutifolia. CHOKEBERRY. 4 to 5 ft. One of the most desirable of shrubs. The flowers are white, in clusters, and appear in such abundance as to entirely envelop the bush—about the second week in May. The flowers are followed by bright red berries, which remain in perfection well into winter.



Philadelphus coronarius

Philadelphus · Mock Orange

How deliciously fragrant are the spring blossoms of the Mock Oranges! To many they bring pleasant thoughts of the coming flowers. A shrubby group or border is incomplete without them. Grown as specimens, they not only make a grand display at the flowering period, but continue to please with attractive foliage.

Prune at time of flowering or soon after, thus encouraging a strong growth and insuring additional bloom for the next season. Very hardy.

Philadelphus coronarius. OLD-FASHIONED MOCK ORANGE. 6 to 8 ft. The white, fragrant Mock Orange blossoms are too well known to need description. Valuable as a single specimen or grouped with others. Useful as a screen.

P. coronarius aureus. GOLDEN MOCK ORANGE. 4 to 5 ft. Dwarf. Excellent golden foliage, particularly bright in early spring.

P. grandiflorus. LARGE-FLOWERED MOCK ORANGE. 6 to 8 ft. The flowers of this are much larger than the others and very showy, but hardly as fragrant. Develops into a bushy specimen shrub.

P. Lemoinei erectus. LEMOINE'S SWEET MOCK ORANGE. 4 to 5 ft. A close, compact-growing shrub, bearing quantities of small but deliciously fragrant flowers—the sweetest of all the Mock Oranges.

P. phantasia purpureo-maculatus. 4 to 5 ft. Flowers large, white, with purple spot at base of each petal. May and June.

Rhodotypos · White Kerria

Rhodotypos kerrioides. WHITE KERRIA. 4 to 6 ft. The foliage of the White Kerria, as it is sometimes called, is handsome, and in May there is a wealth of bloom from the single white flowers. The shining black berries, which follow, remain on until winter.

Rhus · Sumach

Rhus aromatica. 4 to 6 ft. A spreading shrub, bearing orange-red berries which ripen in June. In autumn the foliage changes to a beautiful scarlet.

R. copallina. SHINING SUMACH. 4 to 6 ft. Noted for its lustrous green leaves, which are crimson in autumn, and its scarlet heads of seeds.

R. Cotinus. MIST SHRUB; SMOKE TREE. 8 to 9 ft. The large panicles of purplish, misty-looking flowers this bears in early June has gained for it the name of Mist Shrub, Smoke Bush, etc. In fall the leaves change to brown, red, and yellow colors.

R. glabra laciniata. 4 to 5 ft. A beautiful variety, with finely divided leaves, crimson in the fall. Should be planted where it may "sucker up" to make a large clump.

R. typhina. STAGHORN SUMACH. 8 to 10 ft. This grows in bush form, but when trained to a single stem it makes a small tree. In the fall it has the same brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit that others have.

R. typhina laciniata. CUT-LEAVED STAG-HORN. A cut-leaved variety of the preceding.

Rosa · Rose

Though there are thousands of roses—roses for almost all purposes—there are but a few satisfactory for grouping with general plantings of shrubs.

Rosa carolina. MEADOW ROSE. Large shrub with pink flowers from June to August. The red twigs add greatly to its attractiveness.

R. lucida. Large shrub with pink flowers in June. Handsome foliage; ornamental fruit and stems in winter. American.

R. rubiginosa. SWEET BRIER. 6 to 8 ft. How fragrant the foliage is, especially when the dew is on it. The single, bright pink roses also please. An old-time favorite.

R. rubiginosa, Penzance Hybrids, Anne of Gierstein. Large, handsome, dark crimson flowers; graceful, branching habit; fragrant.

R. rugosa. JAPANESE ROSE. 4 to 6 ft. Beautiful single roses, often 3 inches in diameter, and the large scarlet rose hips which follow later are striking. The thick, glossy green foliage always looks well—spring, summer and autumn. It defies the insects. The flowers come in red and white. It is more like a shrub in character than any other Rose. Fine for massing on the home grounds or for park and cemetery planting.

R. rugosa alba. White variety of preceding.

R. rugosa, Mme. Georges Bruant. 4 to 6 ft. A superb double white variety of the Japanese Rose, with all of its sterling qualities.

R. setigera. PRAIRIE ROSE. Tall shrub, with long arching branches and garlands of single rose and white flowers in June and July. A very attractive variety for the home grounds and one that should be largely planted.



Rosa rubiginosa



Spiraea Billardii

Sambucus · Elder

Sambucus canadensis aurea. GOLDEN ELDER. 5 to 6 ft. The golden foliage of this Elder certainly makes a glorious show, and, in addition, there are the flat heads of white flowers followed by the berries.

S. racemosa (pubens). SCARLET-BERRIED ELDER. 5 to 6 ft. A glorious summer display of clusters of scarlet berries.

Spirea

Of all the hardy shrubs, probably none have so long a period of bloom as the various forms of the Spirea. Starting with the Bridal Wreath in the early days of May, they continue to flower until autumn finds the red-flowered Anthony Waterer still in bloom.

All spring blooming forms should be pruned after flowering, but those flowering later may be winter-pruned.

It would be a half-planted shrubbery border which could boast of no Spireas, they being so well adapted for all landscape effects.

Spiraea arguta. 5 to 6 ft. A species new in cultivation and already very popular. Its

sprays of showy white flowers are considered at least the equal of any other Spirea. The leaves are quite small.

S. Billardii. 5 to 6 ft. Bears spikes of rosy pink flowers the middle of June, continuing to some extent all summer.

S. Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. 3 to 4 ft. Flat heads of crimson flowers appear in June and continue to some extent all summer. A well-known Spirea of sterling quality.

S. Margaritæ. A shrub of medium height with bright pink flowers in flat heads in July and August. Handsome and free-flowering. Rare.

S. opulifolia. NINEBARK. 5 to 6 ft. In early June the flat heads of white flowers appear, followed by ornamental red seeds. A very vigorous grower.

Spirea, continued

Spiraea opulifolia aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED NINEBARK. 5 to 6 ft. Similar to the above, but having attractive yellow foliage.

S. prunifolia fl.-pl. BRIDAL WREATH. 4 to 5 ft. The pretty, double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes all along the almost leafless stems. They usually expand about May 1.

S. sorbifolia. ASH-LEAVED SPIREA. 5 to 6 ft. A distinct species, with large, compound leaves and large heads of white flowers.

S. Thunbergii. 3 to 4 ft. Quite distinctive on account of its very fine light green foliage. Flowers in early May, the small, pure, snowy white blossoms coming in profusion. It is very graceful and the branches are inclined to be pendulous. Very useful as a dwarf shrub.

S. Van Houttei. 4 to 5 ft. Also known as Bridal Wreath. The most graceful of all Spireas. When in flower in May the long pendulous branches sweep the ground with their wealth of pure white blossoms. It has very handsome foliage.

Stephanandra

Stephanandra flexuosa. 3 to 4 ft. A compact-growing shrub, with small, hawthorn-like leaves, and bearing bunches of small, white flowers in early July. There are beautiful purple tones in the autumn coloring. A great favorite where known.

Symphoricarpos · Snowberry

Symphoricarpos racemosus. SNOWBERRY. 3 to 4 ft. The pure, white berries of this ornamental shrub are well known to all. Plant in groups for the best results.

S. vulgaris. INDIAN CURRANT. 3 to 4 ft. In late autumn this plant is well fruited with clusters of small red berries. Very ornamental. A graceful, pendulous plant in habit.

Syringa · Lilac

The glorious fragrant flowers of the Lilacs, coupled with their pretty foliage, have for years made them favorites in the shrub group. They are well suited for planting in the background of shrubbery borders or for growing as specimens. After flowering is the only period pruning can safely be done, and then only old wood should be removed.

Syringa Emodi (villosa). 5 to 6 ft. This species differs from the garden Lilac. It has large, shining foliage and loose heads of whitish flowers. It blooms in early June when other Lilacs have finished blooming.

S. japonica. JAPANESE LILAC. 10 to 12 ft. A large shrub, with clusters of white, privet-like flowers in June.



Border planting of Spiraea Van Houttei

Syringa, continued

Syringa persica alba. PERSIAN WHITE LILAC. 7 to 8 ft. Habit more open than the common Lilac, but with whitish lilac flowers.

S. persica rothomagensis. ROUEN LILAC. 10 to 12 ft. Quantities of loose panicles of deep lilac blossoms adorn this bush in May. Excellent foliage of small neat form. Of very graceful outline.

S. vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. 8 to 10 ft. The grand, old-fashioned Lilac of the old garden.

S. vulgaris alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC. 8 to 10 ft. Same as preceding, but bears white blossoms.

French Lilacs

All these varieties are to be highly recommended for their superior quality of flowers and early blooming propensities.

Dr. Masters. Clear lilac; double.
Mme. Abel Chatenay. Pure white; double.

Marie LeGray. White; single.

S. vulgaris, Rubra de Marley.



Marie LeGray Lilacs

Tamarix · Tamarisk

Tamarix indica. 7 to 8 ft. Dull green foliage; pink flowers borne in long, slender racemes on the new wood.

T. odessana. 4 to 5 ft. A newly introduced species, of slender growth. The pink flowers are produced freely from July to September.

Viburnum · Snowballs

Some of the Viburnums are the well-known Snowballs, and the popularity of these latter account for their wide distribution. The Viburnums are needed for flower foliage and berry effects.

Viburnum dentatum. 6 to 8 ft. Bright green foliage, which, in the autumn, changes to rich bronze and deeper shades. The bright showy berries are highly ornamental.

V. Lantana. A valuable shrub attaining 6 feet. The leaves are smaller than some of the other varieties. The white flowers, tinged with pink, are borne in cymes 2 to 3 inches broad in May and June, and are followed by red fruits which later change to black.

V. Opulus (Oxycoccus). HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRY. 6 to 7 ft. The white flowers come in May and the foliage is very attractive. The berries are its chief ornament. They come in clusters, and look like bunches of cranberries in early autumn, making this a fine shrub for fall effects.

V. Opulus nanum. 1 1/2 to 2 ft. A dwarf variety of the preceding.

V. Opulus sterile. OLD-FASHIONED SNOWBALL. 6 to 8 ft. The huge, round balls of white flowers are common to all old gardens. A good, spreading ornamental shrub.

V. plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. 6 to 8 ft. Thought by many to surpass in beauty the old-fashioned kind. The showy heads of white flowers are not perfectly round, but set closely to the branch, remaining in flower longer. Beautiful foliage. Fine specimen for lawn.



Berries of Viburnum Opulus

Viburnum, continued

Viburnum plicatum rotundifolium. 6 to 7 ft. Large, round leaves; flowers and flower-balls larger than *V. plicatum*, and flowering a few days earlier. Very good.

V. tomentosum. 6 to 8 ft. Very handsome foliage all season, particularly in the autumn, when it colors so vividly. The flat heads of white flowers are showy, too, and are followed by a display of red berries which later change to bluish black; will add distinction to any planting.

Vitex

Chaste Shrub

Vitex Agnus-castus. 3 to 4 ft. A strong-growing shrub with grayish foliage; lilac flowers in racemes in July and September.

V. Agnus-castus alba. White-flowered form of preceding. Very attractive variety.

Weigela · Diervilla

What a quantity of bloom these beautiful shrubs add to spring's floral display! They are useful for shrubbery borders, large or small; yes, almost necessary; their pretty flowers, resembling in form the honeysuckle, come in long sprays. Prune early in the summer and in this manner secure good flowering wood for the following spring.

Weigela amabilis variegata. This is esteemed for its variegated leaves, as well as for its light pink flowers.

W. arborea versicolor. Dark rose color.

W. candida. 5 to 6 ft. Healthy, attractive foliage and pure snowy white blossoms.

W., Eva Rathke. 3 to 4 ft. Rich, deep, scarlet blossoms which follow a week after the other kinds. A very fine variety.

W. Groenewegenii. One of the vigorous, tall-growers. The flowers are dark rose.

Zanthorhiza

Zanthorhiza apiifolia. 2 to 3 ft. A low-growing, native shrub, bearing racemes of plum-colored, small flowers early in May.

Plant an abundance of Deciduous Shrubs. They will give you masses of healthy green foliage all summer, a profusion of varicolored blooms, and many of them are gorgeous in fall with their bright-hued foliage and berries. They are an absolute necessity in any home grounds planting and the berried sorts attract a host of feathered songsters.



An Azalea in bloom

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

No planting is complete without at least a few of the Broad-leaved Evergreens to give it distinction. They harmonize with nearly all of the deciduous shrubs, and continue the beauty of the planting with evergreen foliage through late fall and winter. The rich fall and winter coloring of the berries enhances the beauty of the dark, rich foliage and supplies a touch of bright color to the winter landscape. They are excellent for foundation planting, along wooded walks, or combined with the deciduous shrubs in mass planting.

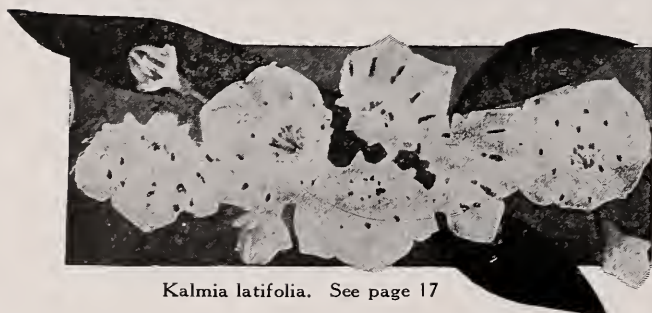
Abelia

Abelia grandiflora (rupestris). 5 to 6 ft. Beautiful glossy foliage and where protected in the North it is evergreen. The small waxy white flowers are slightly tinted pink.

Azalea

Azalea amœna. EVERGREEN AZALEA. 4 to 5 ft. This is a grand dwarf evergreen, bearing beautiful claret-colored blossoms in profusion in early June. Excellent as a low hedge or for planting in a bed. Also good for edging Rhododendron beds.

A. amœna Hinodigiri. JAPANESE EVERGREEN AZALEA. 3 to 4 ft. A real gem for dwarf planting. Foliage shiny green, broad compared to *A. amœna*. Blossoms bright scarlet and a profusion of them at the time of flowering in early May.



Kalmia latifolia. See page 17

Azalea indica alba. WHITE INDIAN AZALEA. 4 to 5 ft. Rather more vigorous in growth than the others. Foliage light green. Flowers large, about the size of *A. mollis*, and pure white but for a tint of blue when opening.

Buxus · Box

The neat, glossy foliage of the Box has gained for it thousands of admirers and it well deserves the distinction. As a low edging plant *B. sempervirens*, or the well-known Box Edging, is unexcelled. The pyramidal and tree-form styles are particularly adapted to formal work.

Promiscuous importations of Box have brought into the States quite a confusion of varieties and names, till the best authorities are prone to throw up their hands in despair at an attempted identification.

Buxus sempervirens, Bush-form.

B. sempervirens, Standard or Tree-form. Large, round heads.

B. suffruticosa. DWARF BOX EDGING.

Euonymus

Euonymus radicans vegetus. A bush-like, sprawling variety that is conspicuous in fall for its clusters of orange-scarlet berries.

Ilex · Holly

Ilex crenata. JAPANESE HOLLY. 4 to 5 ft. Small, bright-green foliage of great ornamental value. An evergreen shrub that is steadily growing in popularity. Succeeds well as an evergreen hedge of dwarf proportions.

Kalmia • Laurel

Kalmia latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. 6 to 8 ft. Our well-known native Laurel. Attractive, broad, glossy foliage and in June covered with a wealth of flowers. Though pink in bud, when fully opened they are white. Excellent for associating with rhododendrons in semi-natural plantings.

Leucothoe

Leucothoe (Andromeda) Catesbaei. 3 to 4 ft. Thick, glossy green leaves of great beauty, especially in the fall, when they turn to rich bronze and dark red tones which are retained throughout the winter. Flowers rich creamy white, fragrant, and produced in racemes which are very showy. This is one of the most ornamental and popular of the broad-leaved evergreens and is handsome when used for borders of shrubberies or for massing with rhododendrons.

Ligustrum • Privet

Ligustrum lucidum. 6 to 8 ft. Broad, glossy leaves, which are unusually attractive. When happily located in well-drained soil and a sheltered position, it will succeed in the vicinity of Philadelphia.

L. japonicum. JAPANESE EVERGREEN PRIVET. A handsome evergreen shrub of upright habit, with lustrous green leaves and broad, rather loose panicles. Resembles *L. lucidum*.

Mahonia • Holly-leaved Barberry

Mahonia (Berberis) Aquifolium. OREGON GRAPE. 4 to 5 ft. Handsome foliage similar to a holly, bright glossy green in the growing season, turning in the autumn to rich red and bronze shades. Persistent through the winter. The yellow blossoms in April are very attractive. Locate it where the ground is deep, rich and also shaded.

M. japonica. JAPANESE HOLLY-LEAVED BARBERRY. 3 to 4 ft. The glossy, green foliage, with the pointed edges to the leaf, like the holly, remain the same dark green color summer and winter. In April the bright yellow racemes of flowers are decidedly showy, followed by ornamental clusters of porcelain-blue berries, resembling small grapes.



Mahonia japonica



Rhododendron

Osmanthus

Osmanthus Aquifolium. HOLLY-LEAVED OLIVE. The leaves of this evergreen shrub are rich, glossy, and spiny-toothed, like the holly. In autumn, small white fragrant flowers come in clusters. This shrub is often mistaken for a tree holly. A handsome shrub, particularly attractive because of its rich green foliage.

Rhododendron

Winter and summer there are effects to be had from the beautiful Rhododendrons that cannot well be secured from any other class of plants. In planting the home grounds, there will often occur offsets in building which are shady and of a northern location. Such a position the Rhododendron loves, provided care be given to properly prepare the bed. Woodland and natural plantings may frequently be improved by these glorious plants.

It pays to get good plants, but equally important is the preparation of the bed. Spend a little time on it, and your extra care will be paid for, many times over. It is permanent result you are seeking.

Rhododendron maximum. NATIVE RHODODENDRON or ROSE BAY. 8 to 10 ft. In early July, after all the other Rhododendrons have finished flowering, the light pink blossoms of this grand native species, *R. maximum*, appear. The trusses of blossoms are decidedly attractive. The foliage of *R. maximum* is distinct from the others. The leaves are longer and so healthy and vigorous in appearance as to make it decidedly ornamental all the year round. One of our best evergreen shrubs.

Yucca

Yucca filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE or SPANISH BAYONET. Indispensable in almost all plantings. The long green leaves, growing from the crown, form a bushy cluster of foliage ornamental for at least ten months. The flower-stalks, rising 5 to 6 feet high, bear quantities of creamy white flowers in June—a sight which once seen is always remembered. An excellent plant for dry banks as well as semi-shaded spots.



EVERGREENS

The pleasing variety in form and color of the Evergreen Trees makes them particularly effective when planted in groups, but there is really no place that they do not adorn. They are unexcelled as specimens, on the lawn and provide very attractive foundation and screen plantings, and windbreaks. Their rich green color gives a cheerful appearance to the home grounds in winter and contrasts beautifully with the foliage of the deciduous trees in summer. They give an appearance of permanency to any planting, which cannot be achieved by deciduous trees alone.

Abies · Fir

There are many kinds of Fir, among them the popular Christmas tree. The following are the best ornamental species:

Abies concolor. COLORADO FIR. 30 to 40 ft. Beautiful, soft, silvery foliage. Rapid in growth and attractive in form. Splendid for lawn use and very hardy. Not unlike the famous Colorado blue spruce, and equally choice. Very hardy.

A. Veitchii. 50 to 60 ft. One of the most beautiful of Fir trees and very hardy. It is one of the forest trees of Manchuria, resembling very much the Nordmann's Fir, but it is more adaptable and we can recommend it as giving much more satisfaction.

Calluna · Scotch Heather

Calluna vulgaris. 1 to 2 ft. A low-growing, spreading evergreen, bearing purplish white flowers in the early days of July. The blooming continues for some time. It will grow in shady places and in quite stony or sandy soil. The true Heather of Scotland.

Cryptomeria

Cryptomeria japonica Lobbii. A tall variety, sometimes attaining a height of 125 feet, of compact habit, with deep green leaves and brownish red cones. An excellent evergreen for the home grounds.

Juniperus · Juniper

The Great American Cedar

No other group of evergreens is as worthy of special mention as the Junipers. They are "as hardy as rocks," thrifty, and easily adapted to general needs. For bedding, the great variety of colors and character of growth make them the most important consideration.

Juniperus canadensis aurea. GOLDEN CANADIAN CEDAR. New growth in spring is bright golden yellow; bronzy yellow in winter.

J. chinensis. CHINESE CEDAR. Medium size; gray-green foliage.

J. chinensis argentea-variegata. VARIEGATED CHINESE JUNIPER. 4 to 6 ft. Dense foliage, pretty deep green, flecked with gold. Conical in form and developing into a full, bushy specimen. One of the most useful.

J. chinensis Pfitzeriana. Broad, pyramidal habit with horizontally spreading branches and nodding branchlets. Grayish green foliage.

J. communis cracovica. Similar to Hibernica. Very compact and columnar.

J. communis hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. Slender columnar tree with upright branches and erect tips; foliage deep green.

J. excelsa stricta. STRICTA JUNIPER. 6 to 8 ft. Close, compact, conical form, with bright steel-blue foliage. A most pleasing Juniper, and quite uncommon. Should be in every planting.

J. Kettleri. Upright, slightly spreading.

J. neaboriensis. Medium-sized tree of dense pyramidal habit.

J. Sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER. 4 to 5 ft. A dark, rich green Juniper of low, spreading habit. Splendid for where a dwarf plant is wanted in beds or groups or in rock-gardens.



Irish Juniper

Juniperus, continued

Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia. A procumbent, rarely erect tree, with dark and bright green, needle-shaped leaves having a white line above.

J. suecica compacta. Compact Swedish Juniper. The foliage is lighter and of more bluish color than *Hibernica*. Habit compact.

J. virginiana. RED CEDAR. A tall tree with pyramidal head and spreading branches clothed in dark green foliage.

J. virginiana Cannartii. Resembles the Red Cedar, but of more robust habit. Dark green foliage and bloomy bluish fruit.

J. virginiana elegantissima. GOLDEN-TIPPED CEDAR. 15 to 20 ft. The green foliage is beautifully tipped yellow, making a striking combination in itself, as well as in contrast with other evergreens. Tall and slender in habit.

J. virginiana glauca. BLUE VIRGINIA CEDAR. 15 to 20 ft. Beautiful silvery blue foliage. Grows tall and somewhat slender, developing into a pleasing specimen.

J. virginiana globosa. A globular form with bright green scale-like foliage.

J. virginiana Schottii. SCHOTT'S JUNIPER. 15 to 20 ft. Tall, slender-growing form with rich green color and compact foliage. Excellent with the lighter-colored sorts.

J. "Waukegan." WAUKEGAN TRAILING JUNIPER. 1 ft. A close, trailing variety of great value in planting banks, rock-gardens, or covering ground in dry situations.

Picea · Spruce

Tall-growing evergreens of beautiful form, and indispensable in securing many effective landscape results.

Picea balsamea. BALSAM FIR. 40 to 50 ft. Well known for its fragrant foliage.

P. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. 40 to 50 ft. A well-known evergreen, extensively used. It is of rapid growth. Much used for hedging, as well as for single specimens, and for planting for shelter and as a screen. As a hedge plant it is probably unsurpassed by any other evergreen, being hardy and making a dense, impenetrable hedge.

P. orientalis. ORIENTAL SPRUCE. 40 to 50 ft. Erect-growing, fine form, with smaller and glossier foliage than the Norway Spruce. An aristocrat.

P. polita. TIGERTAIL SPRUCE. 35 to 40 ft. The rigid, spiny leaves spreading in all directions from the stout branches give this spruce a very distinct and a most striking appearance. Beautiful, shining, dark green in color.

P. pungens Kosteri. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. 30 to 40 ft. The brightest Blue Spruce obtainable. Known to almost everyone, and looked upon as the very choicest Evergreen cultivated. Ours are grafted to secure the richest color—don't get seedlings.



Cones of *Picea excelsa*



Pinus Mughus

Pinus · Pine

There is a characteristic beauty in the Pines not to be found in other evergreens. The long needles are the distinguishing difference to the uninitiated.

Pinus austriaca. AUSTRIAN PINE. 40 to 50 ft. Well known for its hardy character. A robust grower, with long, stiff, dark green leaves.

P. Banksiana (divaricata). 40 to 50 ft. The most northern of all American Pines and extremely hardy. Splendid for cold, bleak situations, where it is difficult to get anything else to grow.

P. excelsa. HIMALAYAN PINE. Lovely, long, drooping, silvery foliage.

P. Mughus. DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE. 6 to 8 ft., in time. A dwarf, rather spreading Pine of pleasing form. Indispensable where an evergreen clump is wanted.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. 30 to 35 ft. This has silvery colored leaves, which, with its hardness and robust growth, causes it to be much planted.

P. Strobus. WHITE PINE. 40 to 50 ft. This useful native species is very well known. The foliage is of a silvery green. There is no prettier native Pine; and it is not over particular as to situation.

P. tabuliformis Tanyosho. JAPANESE TABLE PINE. Thick foliage; umbrella-like form.

Pseudotsuga · Douglas Fir

Pseudotsuga Douglasii. COLORADO DOUGLAS FIR. A rapid-growing tree that sometimes reaches a height of 200 feet and thrives in any location. Dark green or bluish green foliage.

Retinispora · Japanese Cedar

In these Cedars we have a grand collection of evergreens suitable either for single specimen planting, groups, or for bedding. All lend themselves to shearing, which cannot be said of all evergreens.

Retinispora ericoides. HEATH-LIKE JAPANESE CEDAR. Dense shrub of almost columnar habit, with bright green foliage changing to violet-red or brownish red in winter.

R. filifera. 15 to 20 ft. This very distinct evergreen has slender, thread-like drooping shoots, which give it a very graceful appearance. It is quite hardy and makes a fine companion to other varieties of Japanese Cedar.

R. filifera aurea. 10 to 15 ft. A golden form of the preceding, with a magnificent color. A well-grown specimen has been justly described as "like a golden fountain." Grows slowly. Useful in bedding.

R. obtusa. JAPANESE CYPRESS. 20 to 25 ft. Rich, bright green foliage of great beauty, arranged in a somewhat crested form. Partakes of the Japanese style. Very hardy and a most desirable kind.

Retinispora, continued

Retinispora obtusa Crippsii. GOLDEN HINOKI CYPRESS. A golden-leaved form of the preceding.

R. obtusa Crippsii nana. DWARF HINOKI CYPRESS. Upright growth; crested dark green foliage; very rich.

R. obtusa compacta. COMPACT JAPANESE CYPRESS. 5 to 6 ft. Foliage similar to the former, but habit entirely different. Grows naturally into a slightly elongated sphere, filling out and becoming full and compact. Dwarf, and therefore very useful.

R. obtusa gracilis. GRACEFUL JAPANESE CYPRESS. 20 to 25 ft. This variety is even more beautiful than the type, *R. obtusa*. As the name indicates, it is extremely graceful, and the rich dark green color is all that could be desired.

R. pisifera. SAWARA CYPRESS. 30 to 35 ft. Asplendid rich green Cedar, the flat leaves being beautifully arranged. Tall and pyramidal



Retinispora squarrosa

in habit. One of the hardiest in this class. A favorite.

R. pisifera aurea. GOLDEN SAWARA CYPRESS. 30 to 35 ft. A golden-leaved form of the above, which is decidedly rich and ornamental. Very graceful.

R. plumosa. PLUMED JAPANESE CEDAR. 25 to 30 ft. Soft, plummy foliage of a very pretty rich green shade.

R. plumosa aurea. GOLDEN-PLUMED CEDAR. 25 to 30 ft. Foliage similar to the one above, but of a rich, golden yellow color. The most popular evergreen of this type.

R. squarrosa. BLUE JAPANESE CEDAR. 20 to 25 ft. Rich, bright, steel-blue foliage, the admiration of every one. Makes a thrifty, compact growth. It grows to a large size, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as, in fact, can all *Retinisporas*.

Taxus · Yew

Even without the associations of the Old World, the Yews would always be favorites. Unlike most evergreens, they rather like a little shade. There are many varieties, among which we recommend the following:

Taxus baccata. ENGLISH YEW. 30 to 40 ft. Of large, open, spreading growth; dark green foliage. It makes a desirable hedge plant, as well as a specimen evergreen.

T. baccata elegantissima. GOLDEN-LEAVED YEW. A golden-leaved variety of preceding.

T. baccata repandens. Low grower, with long, wide spreading branches and dull bluish green leaves.

T. cuspidata. JAPANESE YEW. Very hardy; good color.

T. cuspidata brevifolia. JAPANESE YEW. 8 to 10 ft. To the Japanese we are indebted for this splendid evergreen. The rich, dark green foliage is typical of this family. It really makes a bushy shrub. The hardiest of all Yews. Rather rare.

Thujopsis

Thujopsis borealis. NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS. 20 to 30 ft. Broad at base, and conical-growing. A beautiful evergreen from Oregon.

Thuya · Arborvitae

There is much to be said in praise of this fine group of evergreens. Of quick growth, they easily recover from transplanting. They seem to thrive in a variety of soils, some not of the best. Really indispensable in a representative evergreen group.

Thuya occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. 18 to 20 ft. Its tall, columnar growth fits it nicely for hedging and screening, as well as for single-specimen purposes. Extremely hardy and thrives in poor soil as well as in good loam.

T. occidentalis aurea. PEABODY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. 15 to 20 ft. Good, bright yellow overlays the green foliage. Tall and columnar in growth.

T. occidentalis ericoides. HEATH-LEAVED ARBORVITÆ. 6 to 8 ft. The foliage is of heath-like appearance.

T. occidentalis filiformis. 8 to 10 ft. Foliage somewhat crested.

T. occidentalis globosa. GLOBE ARBORVITÆ. 4 to 6 ft. Perfect little globe. Suited for bedding and formal use. Light green foliage.

T. occidentalis Hoveyi. HOVEY'S ARBORVITÆ. 4 to 6 ft. Somewhat stronger in growth than the former, and a much darker green foliage.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. 18 to 20 ft. A close duplicate of the common American, differing but slightly in foliage and in character of growth.

T. sibirica. SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. 6 to 9 ft. A most satisfying evergreen as a dwarf specimen. Grows full and semi-pyramidal. The foliage remains a rich, dark green, summer and winter. Exceedingly hardy. One of the most useful.

T. occidentalis Rosenthali. 6 to 7 ft. Intermediate grower. Foliage bright, fresh green, the new growth terminating with a whitish ball.

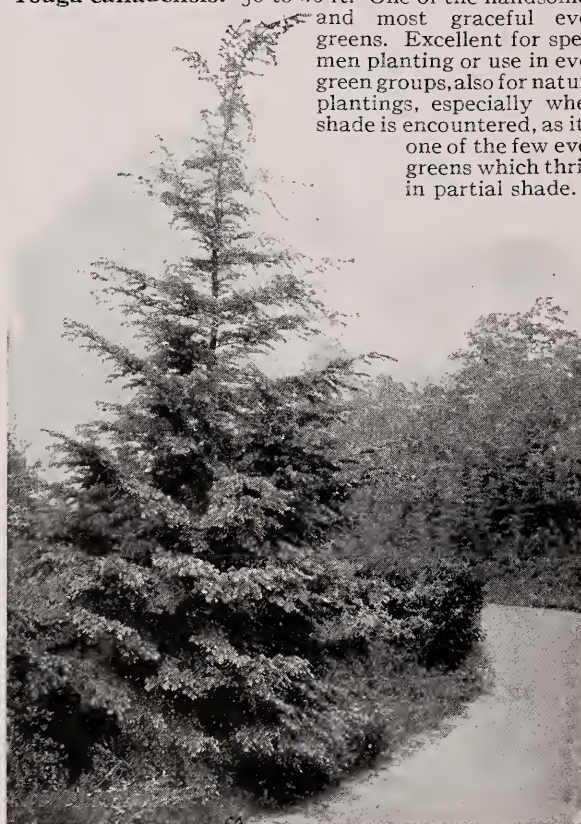
T. (Biota) orientalis. CHINESE ARBORVITÆ. 12 to 18 ft. Of upright growth, slender, and bright green foliage. Growth is flat, on twigs arranged mostly vertically.

T. orientalis nana aurea. 5 to 6 ft. Foliage of a bright golden color. Growth close and compact.

T. Standishii. Similar to *T. occidentalis*, but smaller.

Tsuga · Hemlock Spruce

Tsuga canadensis. 50 to 60 ft. One of the handsomest and most graceful evergreens. Excellent for specimen planting or use in evergreen groups, also for natural plantings, especially where shade is encountered, as it is one of the few evergreens which thrive in partial shade.



Tsuga canadensis



OLD-FASHIONED HARDY PERENNIALS

A few simple rules should be observed in the grouping and planting of Hardy Perennials. They require good soil, a reasonable amount of sunshine, freedom from weeds, and occasional surface cultivation. They look most natural, and are most effective, when arranged in a border, back of which is a shrubbery group, a hedge, or a vine-covered fence.

The tallest kinds should be set at the back, not less than five, nor more than ten of one variety in a clump. In front of these plant the kinds of medium height, ten to two dozen of each in a clump, using the low-growing sorts at the edges; masses of one or two dozen or more of these may be used effectively. Occasionally bring forward a clump of phlox, or iris or other medium-growing plants to the edge to prevent flatness.

The plants should not be set so closely as to crowd one another. A foot apart is about right for those growing 1 to 2 feet high; half their height at maturity for the taller kinds and 6 to 9 inches for the low growers. All of them will do better if given a light covering of leaves or coarse litter during the winter months. This cover should be removed gradually, as frost disappears in the spring.

Hardy plants which blossom during April and early May are best set out in the fall. Peonies and Columbines belong to this class. With few exceptions, they resent frequent disturbance at the roots and should be let alone for several years. On the other hand, late bloomers should be planted in early spring and those which put out new side growth around the old crown (which dies out), like Asters, Boltonias and Heleniums, should be taken up every year, divided, and the strongest offsets replanted.

The first year, seeds of easily grown Annuals may be scattered in vacant places throughout the borders—Asters, Calendulas, Candytuft, Japan Pinks and Zinnias are good kinds; and in the fall, when these Annuals are through flowering, spring-blooming bulbs may be planted in their places. Narcissi, Daffodils, Cottage or Darwin Tulips and Spanish Iris are the best bulbs for this purpose. In place of Canterbury Bells, which die down in July, after flowering, Chrysanthemums may be planted. A few dozen Gladioli may be planted here and there in May and June every year, with excellent effect.

Following these general directions, it will be found to be a delightful task to plan any kind of border fancy may suggest—one that will give constant bloom every day, one in which your favorite color will predominate, one composed chiefly of fragrant flowers, and so on.

Unless the purchaser is familiar with this group of plants, he has to depend very largely upon the nurseryman to properly interpret his needs. We are specialists, grow the best kinds, and grow them right. What is more important, we place our large experience at the service of our customers.

Results are what are needed, and our whole aim is to do all in our power to insure getting them for our customers. Wherever the position and whatever the condition there are plants to suit, and ones that will thrive. Tell us your needs, and our knowledge and experience will be at your service.

Achillea • Yarrow

Achilleas are thrifty-growing plants. "The Pearl" is excellent for cutting, and *A. tomentosa* for planting on rockeries where the ground is rather dry.

Achillea Ptarmica, "The Pearl." 2 to 2½ ft. Double white tufts in great profusion all summer.

A. tomentosa. 6 in. A woolly, carpet-like plant that becomes a mass of yellow flowers in July. Fine for rockeries.

Agrostemma

A mass of Agrostemmas adds a dash of brilliant color to a planting that is not equalled by any other flower.

Agrostemma coronaria. ROSE CAMPION. 1½ to 2 ft. Velvety crimson flowers in June and July.

Alyssum

Alyssum saxatile compactum. 9 in. Sheets of canary yellow in April and May.

Anchusa

Anchusa italica, Dropmore. 3 to 4 ft. A new perennial of sterling merit. Gentian-blue flowers, in long sprays, the equal of larkspur, in June and July.

Anemone • Windflower

Flowers quite like a dainty, single rose. There are no flowers superior to the Anemones for cutting. The Japanese kinds are especially valuable for this purpose, as they bloom late in the fall, when flowers are getting scarce. Plant them in spring for the best results.

Anemone japonica alba. Beautiful; single; pure white.
A. japonica, Queen Charlotte. Semi-double; silvery-pink.

A. japonica rosea superba. Delicate silvery rose.
A. japonica, Whirlwind. 2 to 3 ft. Semi-double; white. All bloom from September to November.

Anthemis • Chamomile

Anthemis Kelwayi. 1½ to 2 ft. Yellow. June and July.

Aquilegia • Columbine

Too well known to need much description. No hardy garden is complete without them.

Aquilegia chrysantha. GOLDEN COLUMBINE. 2½ to 3 ft. Very free, and a reliable sort with yellow flowers from May to July.

Arabis • Rock Cress

An excellent rock plant, smothering the ground with flowers in early spring. An improved variety.

Arabis alba nana compacta. 1½ ft. White blooms in April.

Asclepias

Butterfly Plant

Asclepias tuberosa. 1 to 1½ ft. Bright-orange blossoms of unusual beauty and long-lasting quality in July and August. Spreading branches make it very effective.

Aster

Michælmass Daisy

Our gardens could not dispense with these plants. They are peculiarly American and keep the garden gay through the fall months. They flower and grow in great profusion. We are particularly pleased with our well-selected collection, which contains only the best varieties. Do not confuse these "single" Asters with China Asters, which are not hardy.

Aster novæ-angliæ, Perry's Pink. 3½ to 4 ft. Violet-red flowers in September and October.

A. novi-belgii, Climax. 5 ft. New. Lavender-blue flowers in October.

A. tataricus. 6 to 7 ft. Blue flowers in October and November.

Baptisia

False Indigo

Baptisia australis. 2 to 3 ft. Blooms in May and June. Very attractive, blue pea-shaped blossoms coming in short spikes. Nice, lasting foliage. Will stand partial shade.

Bellis • English Daisy

Excellent plants for edging beds. Well known to all who have gardens.

Bellis perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. 6 in. Various colors. April to July.

Bocconia • Plume Poppy

A noble-looking plant, well adapted for shrubby beds or to plant where a bold group is wanted.

Bocconia cordata. 6 to 8 ft. White flowers in loose plumes in July, followed by buff seeds.

Boltonia • Starwort

Resembles the Asters. Excellent for massing.

Boltonia latisquama. 5 to 6 ft. Pink flowers in August and September.

Callirhoe • Poppy Mallow

Callirhoe involucrata. A trailing plant with a profusion of brilliant crimson flowers in July and August.

Campanula • Bellflower

All the Bellflowers are good. A hardy garden is incomplete without a good showing of these charming perennials.

Campanula carpatica. HAREBELL. 6 in. Lovely blue flowers from July to September.

C. persicifolia. PEACH-LEAVED BELLFLOWER. 1 to 1½ ft. A lovely variety with blue blooms in June and July.

Centaurea

Perennial Cornflower

An indispensable group of excellent perennials. Well known to all flower-lovers. Good foliage; large flowers.

Centaurea montana. 1½ to 2 ft. The deep blue flowers are borne in profusion from June to September. The young leaves are silvery white.

Cerastium

Snow-in-Summer

Cerastium Biebersteinii. 6 in. An improved white variety blooming in April and May. Its creeping stems make it excellent for rock-garden use.

Chelone

Turtle-Head

Chelone Lyonii. 1½ to 2 ft. Showy deep rose-purple flowers are borne in short spikes in August and September.

Clematis

Bush Clematis

Uncommon but worthy of a place in every hardy border. They bloom well.

Clematis Davidiana. 2 to 3½ ft. Excellent foliage. The clustered heads of 6 to 15 fragrant blue flowers, suggestive of the hyacinth, appear from July to September. Fine border plant because of its long blooming season.



Columbine

Chrysanthemum

Our entire collection of Chrysanthemums, consisting only of the hardy kinds, should not be confounded with the large-flowering varieties usually grown in the greenhouses, as very few of these would stand the winter out-of-doors.

The hardy Chrysanthemums are equally good for pot culture and planting out in the garden. What they lack in size they certainly gain in quantity, for the blooms are so numerous as to completely cover the plant.

Our collection consists of many varieties, of every conceivable form and shade of color, and obtained at great expense from every possible source, so that we have every reason to believe that we have the finest collection in the country.

We cannot recommend them too highly, as they are indispensable where cut flowers are wanted in the late fall. The early frosts do not injure them and it is not an uncommon sight to see them blooming when all other flowers are completely killed.

Baby. Golden yellow. Button type.

Brutus. Golden bronze.

Eva. Large; true anemone flower; rose-pink.

Fremy. Beautiful terra cotta; large full flower of great beauty.

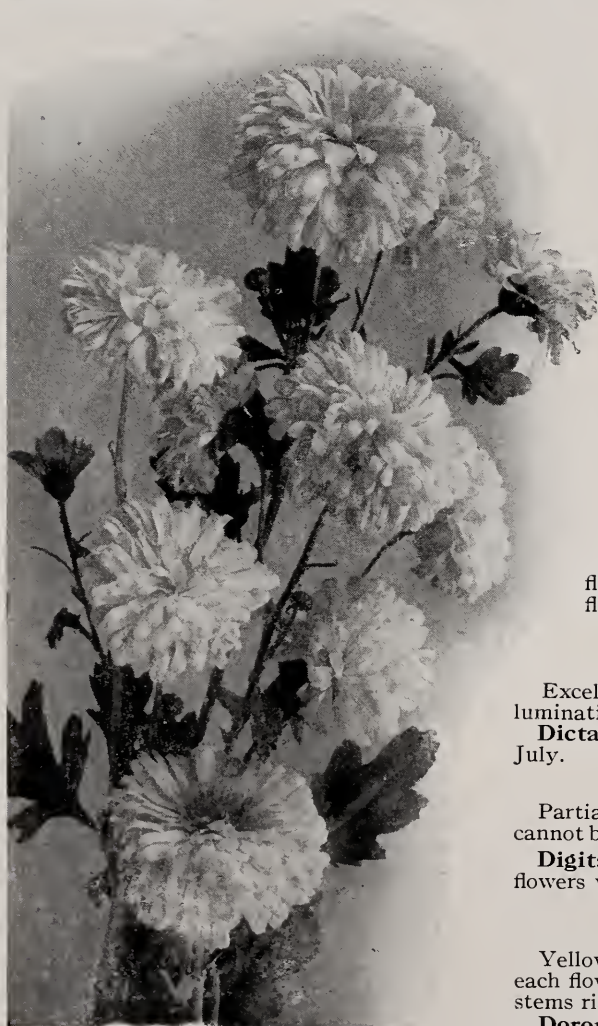
Mrs. E. D. Godfrey. Light pink

Gloriosa. Large, double, wine-colored flowers penciled white. Suggests a cactus dahlia.

Golden Climax. Golden yellow.

Golden Mlle. Martha. Small, double, clear orange-yellow blooms.

Golden Pheasant. Small, rich yellow flowers with reddish brown center.



Hardy Chrysanthemum

Chrysanthemum, continued

Johnson's Favorite. Very large; rosy pink; double.

Julia Lagravere. Large; rich, velvety maroon.

Lady Naylor. Large; double; soft LaFrance pink.

Lilia. Double; rich, velvety scarlet; tall.

Lilian Doty, Pink. | **Lilian Doty, White.**

Model. Small; round; pure white; early. Flowers in clusters.

Mrs. A. Thompson. Yellow.

Triomphe d'Or. Golden yellow.

Coreopsis

Always included in a collection of perennials. The yellow, cosmos-like blossoms come in profusion all summer.

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. 1½ to 2 ft. Rich yellow blooms from June to September.



Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora

Delphinium

Larkspur

Rich, stately, showy flowers, associated with hardy gardens for years. Excellent for cutting.

Delphinium Belladonna. 2 ft. Turquoise-blue; June to September.

Dianthus

Scotch Pink and Sweet William

A description of these well-known and indispensable garden flowers is unnecessary.

Dianthus barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. 1 to 1½ ft. Various colors. May to July.

D. plumarius. SCOTCH PINK, in the following varieties:

Carman. Good, showy pink. Double.

Her Majesty. Pure white. Double.

Lord Lyons. Rosy crimson. Double.

Dicentra • Bleeding Heart

Dicentra spectabilis. 1½ to 2 ft. A well-known, early spring flower; one of the most useful for cutting. Long racemes of pink flowers from April to June.

Dictamnus • Gas Plant

Excellent foliage and splendid flowers, which are said to exhale a luminating gas.

Dictamnus Fraxinella. 1 to 2 ft. Bright red flowers from May to July.

Digitalis • Foxglove

Partial to a cool, somewhat shaded, position. Old garden favorites that cannot be dispensed with in the perennial border. Flowers in showy spikes.

Digitalis purpurea. OLD-FASHIONED FOXGLOVE. 3 to 4 ft. Purple flowers with dark-spotted throats; June and July.

Doronicum • Leopard's Bane

Yellow blossoms like large daisies in early spring. Fine for cutting, each flower lasting an unusual length of time. A neat plant, the flower-stems rising direct from the ground leaves.

Doronicum plantagineum excelsum. 2 to 2½ ft. Yellow daisy-like blossoms from April to June.

Echinacea • Coneflower

A charming flower, individual blooms persisting for weeks in good condition. A group in a setting of other good foliage plants is very striking.

Echinacea purpurea. 2 to 3 ft. A very unusual and attractive shade of purple; cone center of rich old-gold. July to October.

Eupatorium • Hardy Ageratum

Excellent flowering effects in September from these.

Eupatorium ageratoides. THOROUGHWORT. 3 ft. White flowers in September.

E. coelestinum. HARDY AGERATUM. 1 ½ to 2 ft. Very showy blue blooms in September and October.

Funkia • August or Plantain Lily

The Day Lilies are very attractive, both in flowers and foliage, and thrive well in damp and partially shaded places, although they will grow in almost any locality.

Funkia lancifolia. 1 ½ ft. Pale violet-purple blooms in July.

F. subcordata grandiflora. 1 ½ to 2 ft. Large leaves and very large white flowers in August and September. A famous dooryard plant.

F. undulata variegata. Excellent for edging. Brightly variegated narrow leaves; blue flowers.

Gaillardia • Blanket Flower

No plant in the hardy flower-garden gives more satisfaction than the Gaillardia. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. Long, dry spells affect it very little, and, except in very wet places, it will grow anywhere.

Gaillardia grandiflora compacta. 1 ½ ft. Curiously striped crimson and yellow "daisies" from July to September.

Geum

A very attractive rock or garden plant, rather unknown.

Geum coccineum atrosanguineum. 9 in. Scarlet flowers in June and July.

Glaucium • Horned Poppy

Glaucium Fischeri. 2 to 2 ½ ft. Light yellow and orange, blooms in June and July.

Gypsophila • Baby's Breath

Loose, feathery white flowers highly suitable for bouquet purposes.

Gypsophila paniculata. 2 to 3 ft. Grows in loose masses of foliage and flowers. Indispensable where a "grow-as-it-will" plant is in keeping. Small white flowers in July and August.



Gaillardia grandiflora



Helianthus multiflorus

Helenium • Sneezewort

Where a large mass of bloom is required, the Heleniums are fine subjects, as they give a solid blaze of color, and form huge heads of small "daisies" on sturdy stalks, completely hiding the foliage.

Helenium autumnale superbum. 3 to 4 ft. The yellow blooms appear in August.

Helianthus • Perennial Sunflower

The Perennial Sunflowers are so well known as to need but little description; all, without exception, are good for cutting. They have not the large, coarse heads of the common, annual Sunflower.

Helianthus Maximiliani. 6 ft. Fine for fall decorations. Long sprays studded with single yellow flowers in September and October.

H. multiflorus, Soleil d'Or. DOUBLE SUNFLOWER. Yellow. 4 to 5 ft. September and October.

H. mollis. 3 to 4 ft. Yellow; August and September.

H. rigidus, Miss Mellish. A grand flower for cutting. The chocolate-colored center and golden-yellow ray petals make it very striking.

Heliopsis • Ox-Eye

Heliopsis is very like the perennial sunflower. It flowers for a long period in midsummer when flowers are scarce. Good for cutting.

Heliopsis scabra major. 3 to 4 ft. New and choice. Orange flowers from June to August.

Hemerocallis • Day Lily

The Hemerocallis, or bronze and yellow Day Lilies, are among the most popular of hardy plants, and if all the kinds are planted will give a succession of bloom all summer long. The long stems elevate the showy flowers well above the foliage. All are robust growers and satisfactory in every way. Do not confuse with Funkia.

Hemerocallis flava. LEMON DAY LILY. 1 ½ to 2 ft. Lovely yellow flowers nicely formed and fragrant are borne in June.

H. fulva. TAWNY DAY LILY. 3 to 4 ft. A sturdy kind with bronze flowers in July.

H. Thunbergii. 1 ½ to 2 ft. Narrow leaves. Yellow flowers in July. Latest to flower.

H. pallens. 3 ft. Light yellow, fragrant flowers in July.



Meehan's Mallow Marvels

Heuchera • Alum Root

Lovely little plants with the daintiest of flowers imaginable, borne in delicate sprays. A striking color. Very free flowering. Use in the rock garden or semi-shaded spots anywhere. Nice foliage.

Heuchera gracillima. 1 to 1 1/2 ft. Red stems; pale pink flowers; slender. May to July.

Hibiscus

Meehan's Mallow Marvels

The most wonderful production of recent years in the hardy plant line. When well grown they produce flowers as large as 9 inches across and in great profusion. They make bush-like plants, 5 to 6 feet high, flowering from July until late fall. Perfectly hardy anywhere corn will mature. **Crimson, Pink, White, and Mixed.**

Hollyhock

The stately Hollyhock is more popular than ever, although it is perhaps one of the oldest of garden plants. The supply of roots is always uncertain. Orders should be placed early. Leave selection of color to us, if possible. All flower from June to August and grow 6 to 8 feet.

Double. Rosette flowers in White, Pink, Red, Maroon, and Yellow.

Single. In all shades, mixed colors.



Iberis sempervirens superba

Iberis

Hardy Candytuft

Iberis sempervirens superba. 6 to 9 in. An imported form with white flowers in April and May. Excellent for bordering or rock-garden use. One of the hardiest and most largely planted of the perennial Candytufts.

Iris • Flags or Fleur-de-Lis

A good collection of Iris is a garden in itself. Truly they are of the most beautiful of flowers. It has justly been termed the "Poor Man's Orchid," on account of the ease with which it may be successfully grown. There are several main groups as well as additional species, each having distinctive merits, all combining to make a superb family of hardy plants unsurpassed by any other.

Iris germanica • German Iris

This versatile group of Iris cannot be too highly recommended. They are to be seen in May loaded down with their exquisite blooms, thriving in situations of all kinds. Never are they indifferent to good treatment, and the seeker after blossoms will be well repaid in using them.

We have a splendid collection of tested varieties ready to give prompt and pleasing results. Here are a few of the most pleasing.

Alexander Von Humboldt. Standards light blue; falls dark purple.

Celeste. Delicate light lavender-blue.

Charles Darwin. Standards cream; falls violet-purple.

Mme. Chereau. White, feathered and bordered with blue.

Purpurea. Rich royal purple.

Sans Souci. Standards deep yellow; falls yellow ground.

Silver King. White.

Iris laevigata (Kämpferi) • Japanese Iris

Flowers in July after the German Iris have long finished their bloom. Do well in moist situations, developing flowers of great size and wonderful colors.

Our stock of these superb, July-flowering Iris is the equal of any to be had anywhere. It is useless to list them by their original Japanese names, the very spelling of which is an ordeal. Let us know what special colors you desire, if you have a preference, or allow us to make you up a good group. In either case you will be well pleased.



German Iris



Iris sibirica

Additional Kinds of Iris

Iris Cengialti. 1 ft. Lavender. May and June.
I. florentina. ORRIS ROOT. 2 ft. White. May.
I. pseudacorus. Excellent for along water-courses. Grows luxuriantly, has excellent foliage and bears medium-sized, bright yellow blossoms.
I. pumila. A pretty dwarf Iris that blooms soon after the snowdrop. Assorted colors.
I. pumila, Victor. Sulphur-yellow.
I. sibirica orientale. Rich, reddish purple blossoms. A splendid Iris.
I. sibirica orientale, Snow Queen. Most enchanting, pure white. Group with either of the two mentioned above.

Lavandula • Lavender

The Lavender bears those familiar fragrant spikes of flowers so useful for the linen closet. Grayish, evergreen foliage.

Lavandula vera. ENGLISH SWEET LAVENDER. 2 to 3 ft. Lavender flowers in July and August.

Liatris • Blazing Star

The long spikes of showy purple flowers very much resemble shooting rockets. A striking border plant.

Liatris pycnostachya. 4 ft. Purple flowers in July and August.

Lobelia • Cardinal Flower

Lobelia cardinalis. CARDINAL FLOWER. 1 ½ ft. Most brilliant of all flowers. Might be termed "Hardy Scarlet Sage." Loves moisture. Bright scarlet spikes in August.

Lupinus • Lupine

The bright display possible with these grand plants accounts for their popularity.

Lupinus polyphyllus. PURPLE LUPINE. 2 to 3 ft. Very bold growth; purple flowers in May and June.

L. polyphyllus. WHITE LUPINE. 2 to 3 ft. White. May and June.

L. polyphyllus cæruleus. 2 to 3 ft. Blue; May and June.

Lychnis

This genus includes such old friends as the Mullein Pink, Ragged Robin, Maltese Cross, Scarlet Lightning, Flower of Jove and others. All good, showy things and very reliable.

Lychnis chalcædonica. SCARLET LIGHTNING. 3 to 3 ½ ft. A mass of it in bloom is a wonderful sight, the vivid scarlet flowers being fairly dazzling. July.

L. Flos-cuculi. RAGGED ROBIN. 1 to 1 ½ ft. The pink flowers are very showy in masses. June.

Lythrum • Loosestrife

Good for using in moist situations as well as in dryer places. *Lythrum Salicaria* is best known, but the following is an improvement:

Lythrum Salicaria roseum superbum. 4 to 5 ft. Lovely rose flowers in July and August.

Monarda • Bergamot

A real old-fashioned favorite. The one we list is the best; we do not catalogue the others.

Monarda didyma splendens. OSWEGO TEA or BEE BALM. 2 to 3 ft. A curious scarlet flower in ragged heads in July and August; striking color.

Myosotis • Forget-me-not

Myosotis palustris semperflorens. 6 in. Likes moisture. Dainty little blue flowers from April to July.

Enothera • Evening Primrose

Very showy, free-flowering perennials, and excellent for cutting purposes. Flowers are like small poppies.

Enothera Youngii. 1 ½ to 2 ft. The yellow flowers make a brilliant display from June to August.

Ophiopogon

Ophiopogon variegata. 9 in. Variegated foliage. Blue blooms in August and September.

Opuntia • Hardy Cactus

Opuntia Rafinesquii. A wide-spreading prostrate plant with golden yellow flowers sometimes having a reddish center.

Pachysandra

Pachysandra terminalis. A bright evergreen cover plant.

Pæonia • Peony

Fall is undoubtedly the best time to plant Peonies as fall planting insures bloom for the following spring.

Spring planting must be done quite early to insure success.

Before planting, see that the soil is well manured and deeply dug—the Peony likes deeply dug and well-enriched soil. The crown of the plant should be placed about 2 or 3 inches below the soil and the soil firmed about the roots. Before winter sets in, give them a good mulch of half-rotted stable manure.



Border of Peonies

Paeonia, continued

Paeonia officinalis fl.-pl. 1½ to 2 ft. Old-fashioned variety with crimson blooms in May.

P. tenuifolia fl.-pl. FENNEL-LEAVED PEONY. 1 ft. Double, bright crimson flowers; fern-like foliage. Blooms in early May.

P. edulis superba. Rose-pink.

Chinese Peonies

Duchesse de Nemours. Sulphur-white, with greenish reflex petals.

Delachei. Deep crimson.

Festiva maxima. White, occasionally flecked with crimson.

General Schofield. Rose tipped white; very full flower.

Leslie. A splendid deep rose Peony, brightened by being overlaid with salmon. Full double, high-crowned blooms.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark crimson, very rich and full.

Peonies, Large Clumps, Named Varieties.

Peonies, Mixed.

Papaver • Poppy

Reasonable, indeed, is the enthusiasm of the lover of Poppies—the rich Oriental kind, with their huge, gorgeous blooms. The Iceland Poppies deserve praise for their attractive flowers, which come in great profusion.

Papaver nudicaule. ICELAND POPPY. 6 in. to 1 ft. Yellow or white flowers from May to July.

P. orientale, Livermore. 2 to 2½ ft. Blood-red blooms in June.

Pentstemon • Beard Tongue

Excellent for massing or border planting. Also supplies lovely flowers for cutting, in a variety of shades.

Pentstemon barbatus Torreyi. 3 to 4 ft. Scarlet. June and August.

Physostegia • Obedient Plant

An excellent plant, with long flower-spikes, fine for cutting purposes.

Physostegia virginica. 2½ to 3½ ft. Bright pink and white blooms in August.

Platycodon • Japanese Bellflower

These are very handsome flowers, useful for cutting, and with a very prolonged flowering season, lasting from June to October. The prevailing color is blue.

Platycodon Mariesii macrantha. 1½ ft. Dark blue blooms from June to October.



Papaver nudicaule



Hardy Phlox

Phlox

Phlox are a flower-garden in themselves. There is nothing quite equal to them in all-round good qualities. Formerly they consisted of white and a few dull shades of pink and purple, but not so now. There are varieties of the most vivid crimson, the clearest and softest shades of pink, clear mauves and purples, and snowy white.

The colors are apt to deteriorate in old plants. The secret of success is keep your plants young.

Under this general head come the Mountain Pinks of early spring.

PHLOX DECUSSATA

Annie Cook. Pink.

Champs-Elysees. Wine-color.

Elizabeth Campbell. Salmon-pink.

L'Esperance. Lavender-pink, white center. Dwarf.

Pacha. Deep pink.

Queen. Good pure white.

Richard Wallace. White, violet-carmine center.

PHLOX SUBULATA (Mountain Pink)

A low creeping Phlox that forms a showy carpet of color in early spring.

Brittoni. Soft pink.

Rosea. Geranium-pink.

Sadie. Lavender.

Pyrethrum • Feverfew

One of the most useful of hardy plants for furnishing blossoms for bouquets. They thrive in almost any soil, and continue improving from year to year.

Pyrethrum roseum. 1 to 1½ ft. Various colors. June.

Rudbeckia

Very free-flowering. Showy blossoms, useful for cutting purposes.

Rudbeckia laciniata, "Golden Glow." 6 to 7 ft. The double yellow ball-shaped flowers make a gorgeous display in August and September.

R. Newmanni. BLACK-EYED SUSAN. 1½ to 2 ft. The attractive field daisy with brown eye. Orange. August and September.

Salvia • Sage

Salvia azurea grandiflora. 2½ to 3 ft. Long spikes of blue flowers in August.

Saxifraga

Saxifraga crassifolia. ½ to ¾ ft. The pink blooms appear in March and April.

Sedum

The Love-entangle is a fine ground-cover and the other a showy, flowering perennial.

Sedum acre. LOVE ENTANGLE. A creeping variety with yellow flowers.

S. spectabilis. LIVE-FOREVER or SHOWY SEDUM. 1 ft. Broad, succulent, gray-green leaves, crowned with bright pink flowers, nicely blending in August and September. A plant that will thrive in poor soil where nothing else will.

Sempervivum • House Leek

Sempervivum, Assorted Varieties. ¼ ft. Pretty little rosette-like plants for planting on rockeries. Pink flowers in July.

Senecio • Groundsel

Senecio clivorum. 3 to 4 ft. A splendid new plant, with yellow flowers, introduced from China.

Spirea

Spireas are all more or less partial to wet places, though such a situation is not necessary for their success. All have loose, feathery flowers, useful for cutting.

Spiraea Aruncus. 4 ft. Large, feathery panicles of white flowers in June.

S. japonica, Gladstone. 1½ to 2 ft. Cream flowers in April.

S. palmata. 2 to 2½ ft. Superior foliage; pink flowers in June and July.

S. albo-plena. 3 to 3½ ft. Double white flowers in June and July.

Stachys • Woolly Woundwort

Stachys lanata. 1 to 1½ ft. White woolly foliage; purple flowers in July.

Statice • Sea Lavender

Misty sprays of delicate blue flowers. Excellent for bouquet purposes. This is an improved form.

Statice latifolia. 1 to 1½ ft. Lovely lavender blooms from June to August.

Stokesia • Stokes' Aster

Stokesia cyanea. 1 to 1½ ft. One of the best hardy perennials. Pretty blue flowers from June to September.



Bed of Ornamental Grasses

Thalictrum • Meadow Rue

Thrifty growing. Flowers plume, of a delicate, pleasing character. Foliage like a maiden-hair fern.

Thalictrum aquilegifolium roseum. 3 ft. Rosy pink flowers in plumes in July and August.

Thermopsis

Thermopsis caroliniana. 3 ft. A fine, erect plant, bearing spikes of yellow, pea-shaped flowers in May and June.

Veronica • Speedwell

Veronicas are grand subjects for the hardy garden, also rock-garden. Very free flowering and hardy.

Veronica candida. 6 to 9 in. Silvery foliage and blue flowers in June and July—a lovely combination.

V. Hendersonii (longifolia subsessilis). 1½ to 2 ft. A grand hardy perennial for everybody. Large spikes of blue flowers in August.

V. montana. 1 to 1½ ft. Slender spikes in marvelous profusion, carpeting the earth. Blue. June.

Vinca • Periwinkle or Myrtle

Well known to all. Good for a ground covering. Evergreen.

Vinca minor. Blue flowers in April and May, trailing.

Viola • Violet

The cultivated fragrant violets.

Viola cornuta. BEDDING PANSY. ½ ft. Violet-colored flowers.

V. septemloba. ¼ ft. White blooms in April and May.

Hardy Ferns

Well may the Ferns be considered in all garden plans, filling as they do, a position that no other plants could occupy as well.

What grand effects are obtained by planting them along the base of walls, in shady nooks and corners, or interspersed with rhododendrons and other shade-loving plants.

A moist situation is also a home where they do well; in fact, their native haunt.

Not only do the Ferns make pleasing effects in the summer, but many, of evergreen nature, afford a pretty landscape effect in winter.

Aspidium acrostichoides. CHRISTMAS FERN. 1 ft. Evergreen. Easily grown and very pretty.

A. marginale. EVERGREEN WOOD FERN. 1 to 2 ft. Evergreen. Rich, dark green. Delights in a shady hillside or rockery.

Dicksonia punctilobula. GOSSAMER FERN. 1 to 2 ft. Pale green fronds, which are sweet-scented.

Onoclea struthiopteris. OSTRICH FERN. 3 to 5 ft. Strong-growing Fern. Very graceful, and produces excellent, bold effects.

Osmunda Claytoniana. INTERRUPTED FERN. 3 to 4 ft. Leaves grow in crowns.

Polygonatum biflorum. SOLOMON'S SEAL. 1 to 3 ft. Greenish white flowers from April to July.

Hardy Grasses

The common striped grass, well known to all, is *Eulalia japonica variegata*. Spring planting is to be recommended for all these grasses.

Bambusa Metake. HARDY BAMBOO. 5 to 6 ft. Splendid, rich, green foliage. Almost evergreen.

Calamagrostis stricta variegata. 1 to 2 ft. Tall, reed-like grass variegated with white.

Eulalia japonica gracillima. 5 to 7 ft. A narrow-leaved variety, therefore very graceful and pleasing.

E. japonica variegata. 4 to 5 ft. Leaves striped with white, forming a striking plant when grouped with the green variety.

ROSES

All our Roses are on their own roots, two or more years old, and pot grown; the very best stock it is possible to get to give quick and lasting results.

New Roses are constantly produced, but with flexible conservatism we avoid taxing the imagination and faith of our patrons. Our list may be taken as containing the unclipped varieties of the past, together with some of the better new ones that have been found entirely worthy.

In growing Roses and some other plants, we usually have them in pots to facilitate transplanting without checking the advancing growth. By this means superior results are obtained. The uncertainties of dormant field-grown and counter-stock are entirely eliminated. Some varieties, particularly the Bush Roses, are not usually set out until about May 1, and are not shipped with other orders.

See Deciduous Shrubs for Wild and Shrub Roses

Bush Roses

Those of the Hybrid Perpetual class or June Roses are, as a rule, hardy without protection, but even with these it is better to secure the most sturdy kinds. Many of the Hybrid Tea Roses will survive our average winter unprotected, but it is always best with these, as well as with the Teas proper, to give them some protection. Straight rye straw placed around them, after the branches have been tied in, is a good method.

Hybrid Perpetual or June Roses

June's display of roses would be sadly marred by the absence of the large, handsome blooms of the Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Though only in flower a few weeks, the immense flowers, beautiful in form, and rich in color make them indispensable. The old Rose-gardens were renowned for their big General Jacqueminot Roses and other well-known kinds.

Hybrid Tea or Monthly Roses

The early June days greet the first flowers of the Hybrid Teas and other everblooming Roses, and they continue to shower their wealth of bloom until cruel Jack Frost cuts them down. How desolate the Rose-garden would appear in July and later if it were not

for these grand Roses. It is an easy matter to have success. If given good soil and a sunny position, they will reward you with a generous display of choice flowers. In the late fall, mulch the bed, as you would with all Roses, and cover the tops with straw, leaves or other protective material.

Climbing Roses

This is a superior collection of the hardier kinds.

Alberic Barbier. Beautiful double creamy white blooms; glossy foliage.

American Pillar. Very large single flowers of deep rosy carmine, white center. Foliage thick, leathery, and glossy.

Dr. Van Fleet. The best of the newer climbers. Lovely, rich, flesh-colored, pointed buds on long stems. A very vigorous grower. Crisp bright foliage that does not mildew.

Dorothy Perkins. Clear shell-pink. A popular double variety.

Excelsa. The red Dorothy Perkins.

Gardenia. Fine, double, buff-yellow flowers.

Lady Gay. Double, cherry-red changing to pink, resembling Dorothy Perkins.

Silver Moon. Large single white flowers; heavy foliage. A glorious new Rose.

Wichuraiana. MEMORIAL ROSE. White, fragrant flowers.

White Dorothy Perkins. A white form of this well-known variety.

Yellow Rambler. Large, double, pale yellow flowers good foliage.



Dorothy Perkins Roses



Hedge of Japanese Barberry

ORNAMENTAL HEDGES

Some thirty or forty years ago the hedge was chiefly looked upon as a means of dividing property, little attention being given to its attractiveness to surroundings. Rapidity of growth and cost were the chief considerations.

At this period more thought is given to variety in form and foliage, resulting in some exceptionally pretty effects. Another noticeable improvement has been made, in that hedging is supplanting the varied, ungainly styles of iron and picket fences, giving a more harmonious effect to the property in general.

Deciduous Hedges

With these plants there is an excellent opportunity to have an ornamental hedge that will be something more than a dividing-line. Properly pruned, they will produce a grand display of flowers.

Berberis Thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY. 3 to 4 ft. Where a good dwarf, bushy hedge is desired, there is no shrub to compare with this. The attractive foliage takes on a bright red fall coloring, and during the winter the scarlet berries make it very ornamental.

Hibiscus (Althæa) syriacus. ROSE OF SHARON. 10 to 12 ft. This grand, fall-flowering shrub has long been used for hedging, and is well adapted for the purpose.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. HARDY WHITE HYDRANGEA. 5 to 6 ft. A grand hedging plant, with vigorous growth and immense panicles of pure white flowers in early September, which give it a pendulous appearance.



Hedge of Spiræa Van Houttei

Ligustrum Ibot. IBOTA PRIVET. Highly valuable where a particularly hardy Privet hedge is wanted. Strong, upright-growing form.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. The well-known hedge, giving satisfaction, except in extreme northern localities.

Rosa rugosa. JAPANESE ROSE. The bright, heavy, glossy foliage of this Rose, combined with the glorious, large, single blooms of light red or white flowers, make it a most desirable hedge plant, not to mention its large scarlet fruit.

Spiræa Van Houttei. One of the very finest flowering hedge plants. The long pendulous branches, almost sweeping the ground, are in May completely covered with bloom. It also has attractive foliage.

SPECIAL.—In using deciduous plants, place them from 6 to 15 inches apart, depending on bushiness.

Evergreen Hedges

Buxus sempervirens. BOX EDGING. The real, old-fashioned edging for the formal garden.

Thuja occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Makes a very desirable hedge. Compact and useful as a windbreak. The large sizes are so heavy they should be set wider apart than usual, costing less per running foot.

SPECIAL.—In using evergreens for hedging place them from 15 inches to 2 feet apart, depending on bushiness.

Screens

In addition to the evergreens under "Evergreen Hedges," which are suitable for screening, the need is frequently felt for an immediate effect in a tall, rapid-growing tree. In such instances the following trees are well suited:

Populus alba Bolleana. BOLLE'S POPLAR. Leaves glossy green on surface, white and woolly beneath. Decidually columnar, and develops into a close, compact tree.

P. fastigiata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. Well-known for its tall, columnar style and great rapidity of growth. Light green, ornamental foliage.

VINES

Without Vines the house and grounds are bare indeed. The house needs a drapery of vines to soften its harsh angles and supply shade, and the vine-covered fence, pergola or arbor are most attractive features of the home grounds. Because of the great variety in the colors of their flowers and berries, there is a vine suitable for every location you can think of—one that will harmonize with its surroundings.

Actinidia

Actinidia arguta. Highly attractive foliage, being dark green and lustrous. In addition, there are white flowers with purple anthers, produced in small clusters.

Akebia

Akebia quinata. A Japanese vine of great merit. The dainty five-fingered foliage is very pleasing. Its rapid growth makes it highly suitable for porches, trellises, or running over banks. The fragrant, cinnamon-colored flowers are very pleasing in early spring.

Ampelopsis • Ivy Creeper

Ampelopsis Veitchii. JAPANESE IVY. (Self-climber.) Now well known as the best of all vines for clinging to walls of buildings, etc. Its rich crimson foliage in the fall is greatly admired.

A. virginica (quinquefolia). VIRGINIA CREEPER. "Five-fingered" leaves. Clings to trees, walls and sandy banks. Graceful and most adaptable for natural effects. Very hardy and of rapid growth.

Bignonia • Trumpet Vine

The summer finds these grand vines in flower, making a glorious display with their red and orange trumpet-shaped flowers. Extremely valuable for covering old stumps or walls.

Bignonia grandiflora. CHINESE TRUMPET VINE. The flowers of this vine are orange in color and quite large, sometimes 4 inches in diameter. Self-climber, and not so rampant of growth as the other.

B. radicans. COMMON TRUMPET VINE. Well-known, invaluable Scarlet Trumpet Vine. The flower is a favorite of hummingbirds.

B. radicans aurea. A beautiful orange-yellow variety of the foregoing.

Celastrus • Bittersweet

Celastrus scandens. AMERICAN BITTERSWEET. The scarlet fruit-pods are wonderfully handsome and showy. Good for banks and slopes, to create natural effects.

Clematis

What a charming range of color and size there is in the flowers of this popular vine—the Clematis! All are well suited for porches, trellises and other situations where flowering vines are wanted.

In planting, pack the soil closely around and among the roots, but do not bury the crown.

The tops are more or less inclined to die off in the winter, and if cut away, the new growth the following year is fresh and strong.

Clematis paniculata. WHITE, SWEET-SCENTED CLEMATIS. Too well known to need much description. The small, white starry blossoms come in profusion in July and August, followed by feathery seeds.

C. virginiana. WILD CLEMATIS. A strong, vigorous grower. Clusters of white flowers followed by very ornamental feathery white seeds.

LARGE-FLOWERING CLEMATIS

Admired by all flower-lovers. The large-flowered Clematis is becoming very popular. We have gone a step farther than any other nurseryman, and are selling only potted plants, eliminating, to a great degree, danger of failure, which has in the past been a great drawback to successfully growing the field-grown plants.

Jackmanni. Well-known single purple.

Ramona. Single; light blue.



Clematis paniculata

Euonymus

These are such dainty, attractive evergreen vines, the foliage being small and neat, and the plant clings tightly to rough surfaces. If pruned a little, these vines develop into bush form, and are highly valuable for edging evergreen beds for foliage contrasts.

Euonymus radicans. The small, attractive foliage of this form is well adapted for growing on low walls.

Hedera • English Ivy

Hedera helix. ENGLISH IVY. What handsome effects are possible with this glossy, green-leaved vine, with its foliage remaining summer and winter! Highly suitable for a north wall or where it does not get the continual rays of the sun, or under trees where it is hard to grow grass.

H. helix globosa. Grown over forms to produce globes of say 12 to 18 inches in diameter. Useful for formal decoration of terrace or porch.

Lonicera • Honeysuckle Vine

The delicious fragrance of the Honeysuckle flowers and the pleasing form of foliage make them general favorites, even though they are so familiar. Their adaptability for so many purposes and positions accounts largely for their popularity. The trellis, porch, fence, pergola, bank, and many other places can be made attractive with them. Excellent results are obtained by planting the green and yellow forms together, especially when used on a fence in hedge form. Our potted plants quickly produce results.

Lonicera brachypoda. JAPANESE EVERGREEN HONEYSUCKLE. Almost all winter the leaves remain green and glossy. Flowers creamy white and very attractive.

Lonicera, continued

Lonicera brachypoda aurea reticulata. GOLDEN VARIEGATED HONEYSUCKLE. A variety of the preceding with golden variegated leaves. Forms a lovely contrast with this green variety.

L. Halleana. The well-known, rapid-growing JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. Handsome light green foliage, and quantities of creamy white, fragrant blossoms.

L. sempervirens. RED CORAL HONEYSUCKLE. Large, fleshy leaves, and beautiful blossoms about 2 inches long. Profuse in flower and showy.

L. sinensis. CHINESE HONEYSUCKLE. Foliage of a reddish green color. Flower-buds red, white on the inside. An excellent variety.

Lycium • Matrimony Vine

Lycium chinense. Long, slender, vine-like stems and light pink flowers from June to September, followed by scarlet berries in profusion. For trellis or banks.

Vitis • Flowering Grape

Vitis Coignetiae. CRIMSON GLORY VINE. Great round leaves turning a gorgeous crimson; very hardy. Rare.

V. heterophylla variegata. Variegated foliage, deeply cut. Highly attractive, porcelain-blue berries.

V. riparia. FROST GRAPE. A fast-growing form, having berries which vary in flavor. Sweet-scented flowers.

Wisteria

The favorite vine of many. Admired for the beautiful pendulous racemes of flowers, usually very fragrant. Highly valuable for trellis, pergolas, and covering old tree trunks.

Wisteria multijuga. JAPANESE WISTERIA. This bears racemes of flowers 2 to 3 feet in length and of light purple color. Flowers at the close of May.

W. multijuga alba. A pure white-flowered sort.

W. sinensis. COMMON PURPLE WISTERIA. Drooping racemes of fragrant, rich blue flowers.

W. sinensis alba. WHITE WISTERIA. A decidedly beautiful, white-flowering variety of the preceding.

**Meehan's Peerless Mixture for the Lawn**

Is a rare combination of many varieties of grass of the highest value and quality. These are mixed in the proper proportions, the private formula being the result of our own experience of many years. The demands upon the Landscape Department made the pressing need of such a mixture very apparent. This department has used hundreds of bushels on its many operations, with marked success. The bushel is a liberal one—20 pounds—and the price is reasonable. Spread from 3 to 5 bushels to an acre. Scratch bare places in the lawn with a sharp-toothed rake, scatter the seed plentifully, then roll it.

Quantity required. One quart for 300 square feet; 1 acre requires 4 to 5 bushels.

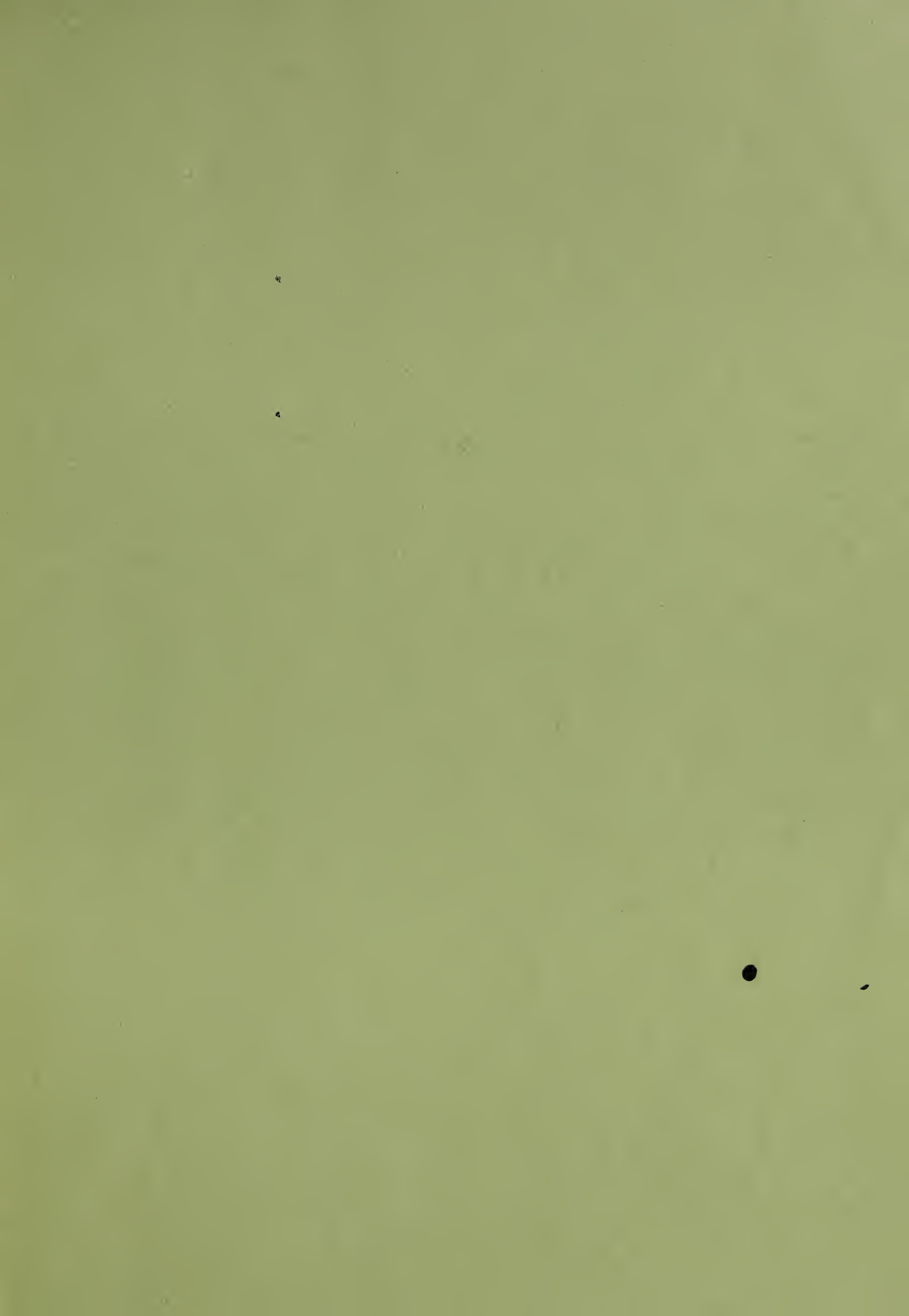
Meehan's Shady Lawn Grass Seed

Some grasses flourish as well in shade or partial shade as the Kentucky Blue does in the sun. This is just such a mixture; it is a combination of grass seeds known to do well in the shady spot, so often the one trying condition connected with the beautification of the lawn.

Quantity required. One quart for 300 square feet; 1 acre requires 4 to 5 bushels.

Meehan's Canadian Wood Ashes. To sweeten a sour lawn or improve a heavy soil, use wood ashes. These may be applied to the same ground on which bone-meal has been used, but let it follow three or four weeks later. We can quote very low rates on carload lots. Use one pound for each 10 square feet; 1½ to 2 tons to the acre.

Meehan's Unadulterated Bone Meal. Though not the pleasantest article to handle, bone meal certainly contains the real plant food. It gets to work quickly if spread early, and you can see results. You may pay more but you can't get better than the high grade we offer. Use one pound for each 10 square feet; 1½ to 2 tons to the acre.



Thomas MEEHAN & Sons
Germantown  Phila, Penna.